SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1778.

Conclusion of the DUKE OF RICHMOND's *Speech.*

THE noble Lord who has moved the addreſs, and who has ſerved in America, has given a very different account. I ſhall always deſire to have authentic information. I do not look on an expreſſion dropped in a ſpeech to be ſuch. Will the noble Lord ſubmit to a regular examination, and anſwer ſuch queſtions as I can put to him on this matter? Or will Miniſtry allow me to call to the Bar, thoſe who upon their oath muſt there give official information? The accounts I have heard are, that want of order univerſally prevails in the armies in America, that rapine and deſolation mark their progreſs.

I am not ſurpriſed that Indians and foreigners, who can have no other buſineſs in our diſputes but the money they are hired for, ſhould make plunder their only object; nor is it to be wondered at that men, who ſell their own lives, and their arms, to take away that of others, in a quarrel they cannot underſtand, ſhould practice that cruelty and barbarity, which men who have laid aſide all principle are liable to, but that Engliſhmen ſhould alſo be made engines of ſuch oppreſſion is of the moſt dangerous conſequence.

My Lords, I dread the return of that army to theſe kingdoms. Formerly the rights of the ſubject were protected by the laws, and reſpected by the army. Property was ſecure; and if the life of an Engliſhman was taken away, the whole country called for vengeance. Foul murder was the name it uſed to bear, and delinquents were certain of meeting with juſt and ignominious puniſhment. But now our ſoldiery have learnt a different leſſon. Inſtead of merely ſupporting the civil authority, and being ſtrictly reſtrained from every act of violence beyond *repelling force by force*, they have been ſuffered to ranſack houſes, to maim women, to commit every kind of outrage. I ſaw an account of a ſoldier having cut off a woman's fingers to get at her rings, and this was mentioned only as one among the numberleſs inſtances of cruelty. When an army like this returns, it may totally ſubvert the remains of freedom. If diſbanded, they will become a lawleſs banditti; if kept together, a moſt dangerous weapon in the hands of Miniſters, who have ſhewn ſo little regard to the rights of freemen. This army is ready practiſed in ſpilling the blood of Engliſhmen. It is only calling obnoxious men rebels, and your army is ready to treat them as they have done Americans, or perhaps without that ceremony.

My Lords, I would not be thought to ſpeak ill of a profeſſion I belong to, unleſs it deſerves it. I feel in myſelf that *eſprit de corps*, which makes me jealous of its honour, but I belong by much ſtronger ties to the nation, than to the army; and I hope the *eſprit de corps* of an Engliſhmen is ſtill more prevalent in me. While the army was filled with men of property, while their ſentiments were, that the firſt duty of a ſoldier was to his country, ſuch an army was no ways dangerous; but when the notion, that a ſoldier muſt have no choice, muſt not reaſon, muſt implicitly obey, was carried from the camp to matters of ſtate, and is extended ſo far as that officers are looked upon as obliged to fight againſt their countrymen, even though they think them reſiſting in a right cauſe; I ſay, my Lords, I think ſuch an army deſerves no reſpect, and becomes that mere, venal engine of power, which has ſubverted ſo many free conſtitutions. I ſhall ever revere the noble Earl in this Houſe, and ſome other officers, who rather choſe to give up their profeſſion, than ſerve upon ſuch terms, and contrary to the dictates of their own feelings; and I ſhall ever look with diſtruſt on thoſe, who adviſed his Majeſty to ſuffer ſuch conſcientious men to retire from the ſervice, and thereby perſuaded the King to diſcountenance thoſe ſentiments, which alone can make an army not dangerous to the ſtate. My Lords, it is from knowing ſomething of ſoldiers, that I know the neceſſity of diſcipline; and I ſpeak a true military language, and am a real friend to the army, when I recommend enforcing it, by the only effectual means it can be enforced, that is, by encouraging in the officers a reſpect for the laws and for the liberties of the people. But I am told, that other notions prevail in our American armies! that their marches are traced by the deſolation of thoſe we would ſtill call Engliſhmen and ſubjects. This, my Lords, among many others, ſeems a fit ſubject for enquiry.

Can we too ſoon put a ſtop to ſuch a ſcene of carnage? My Lords, I know that what I am going to ſay is not faſhionable language, but a time will come, when every

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, December 15, 1777.

THIS afternoon Capt. Craig, of the 27th regiment, arrived from Quebec, with the following duplicate of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to Lord George Germaine, the original of which has not yet been received.

My Lord, *Albany, October* 20.

NO poſſibility of communication with your Lordſhip having exiſted ſince the beginning of September, at which time my laſt diſpatches were ſent away, I have to report to your Lordſhip the proceedings of the army under my command from that period; a ſeries of hard toil, inceſſant effort, ſtubborn action, till diſabled in the collateral branches of the army by the total deſection of the Indians; the deſertion or the timidity of the Canadians and provincials, ſome individuals excepted; diſappointed in the laſt hope of any timely co-operation from other armies; the regular troops reduced by loſſes from the beſt parts to 3500 fighting men, not 2000 of which were Britiſh; only three days proviſions, on ſhort allowance, in ſtore; inveſted by an army of 16000 men, and no apparent means of retreat remaining; I called into council all the General Field Officers, and Captains commanding corps, and, by their unanimous concurrence and advice, I was induced to open a treaty with Major Gen. Gates.

Your Lordſhip will ſee by the papers tranſmitted herewith the diſagreeable proſpect which attended the firſt overtures, and when the terms concluded are compared, I truſt the ſpirit of the councils I have mentioned, which, under ſuch circumſtances, dictated inſtead of ſubmitting, will not be refuſed a ſhare of credit.

Before I enter upon a detail of thoſe events, I think it a duty of juſtice, my Lord, to take upon myſelf the meaſure of having paſſed the Hudſon's river, to force a paſſage to Albany. I did not think myſelf authoriſed to call any men into council, when the peremptory tenor of my orders, and the ſeaſon of the year, admitted no alternative.

Proviſions for about 30 days having been brought forward, the other neceſſary ſtores prepared, and the bridge of boats compleated, the army paſſed Hudſon's river the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped upon the heights and in the plains of Saratoga, the enemy being then in the neighbourhood of Stillwater.

15th. The whole army made a movement forward, and encamped in a good poſition in a place called Dovogot.

16th. It being found that there were ſeveral bridges to repair, that work was begun under cover of ſtrong detachments, and the ſame opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the country.

17th. The army renewed their march, repaired other bridges, and encamped on advantageous ground, about four miles from the enemy.

18th. The enemy appeared in conſiderable force to obſtruct the further repair of bridges, and with a view, as it was thought, to draw on an action where artillery could not be employed; a ſmall loſs was ſuſtained in ſkirmiſhing, but the work of the bridges was effected.

19th. The paſſages of a great ravin, and other roads towards the enemy, being reconnoitred, the army advanced in the following order.

Brig. Gen. Fraſer's corps, ſuſtained by Lieut. Colonel Breymen's corps, made a circuit to paſs the ravin commodiouſly, without quitting the heights, and afterwards to cover the march of the line to the right; theſe corps moved in three columns, and had the Indians, Canadians and Provincials on their fronts and flanks. The Britiſh line, led by me in perſon, paſſed the ravin in a direct line ſouth, and formed in order of battle as faſt as they gained the ſummit, where they waited to give time to Fraſer's corps to make a circuit, and to enable the left wing and artillery, which, under the command of Majors Gen. Philips and Reideſel, kept the great road and meadows near the river in two columns, and had bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th regiment guarded the batteaux.

The ſignal guns, which had been previouſly ſettled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance, having been fired between one and two o'clock, the march continued, the ſcouts and flankers of the column of the Britiſh line were ſoon fired upon from ſmall parties, but with no effect; after about an hour's march, the piequets, which made the advanced guard of that column, were attacked in force, and obliged to give ground, but they were ſoon rallied and ſuſtained.

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The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to

SAMUEL S
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CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet.

¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and
paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

On the firſt opening of the wood, I formed the troops; a few cannon ſhot diſlodged the enemy at a houſe from which the picquets had been attacked; and Brigadier General Fraſer's corps had arrived with ſuch preciſion in point of time, as to be found on a very advantageous height on the right of the Britiſh.

In the mean time the enemy, not acquainted with the combination of the march, had moved in great force out of their intrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right; and being checked by the poſition of Brigadier Gen. Fraſer, counter-marched in order to direct their great effort to the left of the Britiſh.

From the nature of the country movements of this nature, however near, may be effected without a poſſibility of their being diſcovered. About three o'clock the action began by a very vigorous attack on the Britiſh line, and continued with great obſtinacy till after ſun-ſet. The enemy being continually ſupplied with freſh troops, the ſtreſs lay upon the 20th, 21ſt, and 62d regiments, moſt parts of which were engaged near four hours without intermiſſion; the 9th had been ordered early in the day to form in reſerve. The grenadiers and 24th regiment were ſome part of the time brought into action, as were part of the light infantry; and all theſe corps charged with their uſual ſpirit. The riflemen, and other parts of Bremen's corps, were alſo of ſervice; but it was not thought adviſeable to evacuate the height where Gen. Fraſer was poſted, otherwiſe than partially and occaſionally.

Major Gen. Philips, upon firſt hearing the firing, found his way through a difficult part of the wood to the ſcene of action, and brought up with him Major Williams, and four pieces of artillery, and from that moment I ſtood indebted to that gallant and judicious ſecond for inceſſant and moſt material ſervices; particularly for reſtoring the action in a point which was critically preſſed by a great ſuperiority of fire, and to which he led up the 20th regiment at the utmoſt perſonal hazard.

Major Gen. Reideſel exerted himſelf to bring up a part of the left wing, and arrived in time to charge the enemy with regularity and bravery.

Juſt as the light cloſed, the enemy gave ground on all ſides, and left us compleat maſters of the field, with the loſs of 500 on their ſide; and, as ſuppoſed, thrice that number wounded.———The darkneſs preventing a purſuit, the priſoners were few.

The behaviour of the officers and men in general was exemplary. Brigadier General Fraſer took his poſition in the beginning of the day with great judgment, and ſuſtained the action with conſtant preſence of mind and vigour. Brigadier General Hamilton was the whole time engaged, and acquitted himſelf with great honour, activity and good conduct. The artillery in general was diſtinguiſhed, and the brigade under Captain Jones, who was killed in the action, was conſpicuouſly ſo.

The army lay on their arms the night of the 19th, and the next day took a poſition nearly within cannon ſhot of the enemy, fortifying their right, and extending their left ſo as to cover the meadows through which the great river runs, and where the batteaux and hoſpitals were placed. The 47th regiment, and the regiment of Heſſe Hanau, with a corps of provincials, encamped in the meadows as a farther ſecurity.

It was ſoon found that no fruits, honour excepted, were obtained by the preceding victory; the enemy working with redoubled ardour to ſtrengthen their left, their right was unattackable already.

On our ſide, it became expedient to erect ſtrong redoubts for the protection of the magazines and hoſpital, not only againſt a ſudden attack, but alſo for their ſecurity in caſe of a march to turn the enemy's flank.

21ſt. A meſſenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a letter in cyphers, informing me of his intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about ten days from the date of his letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only meſſenger of many that I apprehend were diſpatched by Sir W. Howe and him, that had reached my camp ſince the beginning of Auguſt. He was ſent back the ſame night to inform Sir Harry of my ſituation, and of the neceſſity of a diverſion, to oblige Gen. Gates to detach from his army, and my intention to wait favourable events in that poſition, if poſſible, to the 12th of October.

In the courſe of the two following days, two officers in diſguiſe, and other confidential perſons, were diſpatched by different routes, with verbal meſſages to the ſame effect; and I continued fortifying my camp and watching the enemy, whoſe numbers encreaſed every day.

3d of October. I thought it adviſable to diminiſh the ſoldiers rations, in order to lengthen out the proviſions, to which meaſure the army ſubmitted with the utmoſt chearfulneſs. The difficulties of a retreat to Canada were clearly foreſeen, as was the dilemma, ſhould the retreat be effected, of leaving at liberty ſuch an army as General Gates's to act againſt Sir William Howe.

This conſideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide events as long as poſſible, and I reaſoned thus: The expedition I commanded was evidently meant to be hazarded; circumſtances might require it ſhould be devoted; a critical junction of Mr. Gates's force with Mr. Waſhington might poſſibly decide the fate of the war; the failure of my junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the loſs of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune.

7th. In this ſituation things continued till the 7th, when no intelligence having been received of the expected co-operation, and four or five days for our limited ſtay in the camp only remained, it was judged adviſeable to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to diſcover whether there were any poſſible means of forcing a paſſage, ſhould it be neceſſary to advance, or of engaging him for the convenience of retreat, but alſo to cover a forage of the army, which was in the greateſt diſtreſs on account of the ſcarcity.

A detachment of 1500 regular troops, with 2 twelve pounders, 2 howitzers, and 6 ſix pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by myſelf, having with me Major General Philips, Major General Reideſel, and Brigadier General Fraſer. The guard of the camp upon the heights was left to Brigadiers General Hamilton and Speight; the redoubts and the plain to Brigadier General Goll; and as the force of the enemy immediately in their front conſiſted of more than double their numbers, it was not poſſible to augment the corps that marched beyond the numbers above ſtated.

I formed the troops within three quarters of a mile of the enemy's left; and Captain Fraſer's rangers, with Indians and Provincials, had orders to go by ſecret paths in the woods to gain the enemy's rear, and by ſhewing themſelves there to keep them in check.

The further operations intended were prevented by a very ſudden and rapid attack of the enemy on our left, where the Britiſh grenadiers were poſted to ſupport the left wing of the line. Major Ackland at the head of them ſuſtained the attack with great reſolution; but the enemy's great numbers enabling them in a few minutes to extend the attack along the front of the Germans, which were immediately on the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a ſecond line to the flank, where the ſtreſs of the fire lay. The right was at that time unengaged; but it was ſoon obſerved that the enemy were marching a large corps round their flank to endeavour cutting off their retreat. The light infantry and part of the 24th regiment, which were at that poſt, were therefore ordered to form a ſecond line, and to ſecure the return of the troops into camp.

While this movement was proceeding, the enemy puſhed a freſh and ſtrong reinforcement to renew the action upon the left, which, overpowered by ſo great a ſuperiority, gave way, and the light infantry and 24th regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to ſave that point from being entirely carried, in doing which Brigadier General Fraſer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the lines were expoſed becoming at this moment of the moſt ſerious nature, orders were given to Majors Gen. Philips and Reideſell to cover the retreat, while ſuch troops as were moſt ready for the purpoſe returned for the defence of the ſame. The troops retreated hard preſſed, but in good order. They were obliged to leave ſix pieces of cannon, all the horſes having been killed, and moſt of the artillery men, who had behaved as uſual with the utmoſt bravery, under the command of Major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The troops had ſcarcely entered the camp, when it was ſtormed with great fury, the enemy ruſhing to the lines under a ſevere fire of grape ſhot and ſmall arms. The poſt of the light infantry under Lord Belcarres, aſſiſted by ſome of the line, who threw themſelves by order into thoſe entrenchments, was defended with great ſpirit; and the enemy, led on by General Arnold, was finally repulſed, and the General wounded; but unhappily the entrenchments of the German reſerve, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Breymen, who was killed, were carried, and although ordered to be recovered, they never were ſo; and the the enemy by that misfortune gained an opening to our right and rear. The night put an end to the action.

Under the diſadvantages thus apparent in our ſituation, the army was ordered to quit the preſent poſition during the night, and take poſt upon the height above the hoſpital; thus, by an entire change of front, to reduce the enemy to form a new diſpoſition. This movement was effected with great order and without loſs, though all the artillery and camp were removed at the ſame time. The army continued offering battle to the enemy in their new poſition the whole day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the enemy were marching to turn the right, and no means could prevent this meaſure but retiring towards Saratoga. The army began to move at nine o'clock at night, Major General Reideſel commanding the van-guard, and Major General Philips the rear.

This retreat, though within muſquet-ſhot of the enemy, and encumbered with all the baggage of the army, was made without loſs; but a very heavy rain, and the difficulties of guarding the batteaux, which contained all the proviſions, occaſioned delays, which prevented the army reaching Saratoga till the night of the 9th, and the artillery could not paſs the fords of the Fiſhkill till the morning of the 10th.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

TRENTON, March 25.

By accounts from Salem county we learn, that a number of the Britiſh troops, ſuppoſed to be between 1500 and 2000, landed laſt Tueſday at the town of Salem, with whom our militia has had ſome ſkirmiſhes, but with no great loſs on either ſide. Orders are iſſued for a large reinforcement of the militia to join Col. Ellis in Glouceſter county, and Col. Shreve, with his battalion of continental troops, has croſſed the Delaware, and is on his march to oppoſe the enemy.—It is reported that the militia of Cumberland have turned out with the moſt laudable ſpirit, and it is expected the Britiſh rovers will not be able to leave this State without great loſs, unleſs they decamp with the hurry and confuſion which diſtinguiſhed their laſt viſit—or rather viſitation.

Yeſterday Major General LEE paſſed through Bordentown, from New-York, on his way to Philadelphia, where, it is ſaid, he is likely to be exchanged.

YORK-TOWN, April 4.

To ſuch meanneſs has *Britain* fallen, that her merchants are carrying on her commerce not only in foreign bottoms, but under the protection of *Burghers Briefs*, which they ſolicit and obtain at St. Euſtatia, and are thereby entitled to the privileges of *Dutch ſubjects*, and to the right of navigating under *Dutch colours*. The facility with which they procure theſe briefs has made it become a general practice, and the office-perquiſites of the Governor of St. Euſtatia ſeem to be the principal inducement that urges him to grant them.——A caſe was adjudged at St. Pierres ſome time ago, reſpecting a French veſſel carrying Engliſh merchandize, in which the General acquieſced. The cargoe was given up to the captors, and the veſſel to the owners, without any freight, or damages for the detention of the veſſel and diſappointment in the voyage.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, February 8.

"The laſt advices from Europe mention, that the Grand Signor has given orders to ſeize all the Ruſſian veſſels in the different ports of his dominions, and that war was expected to be declared betwixt thoſe two powers in a very ſhort time. Likewiſe that the port of Liſbon would be ſhut, from the firſt of January, 1778, againſt all armed veſſels belonging to his Britannic Majeſty.

"Mr. Smith, the gentleman whom I mentioned to you in a former letter was confined at St. Vincents, on an accuſation of high treaſon, has taken his trial, and was honourably acquitted."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, Feb. 21.

"I did myſelf the honour of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that a powerful confederacy was forming againſt Great-Britain:-----ſome late advices from France aſſure us, that this aſſociation has taken conſiſtence, and that the baſis of its political views is founded on the Independence of America;---that in conſequence of ſeveral conferences, held between the Commiſſioners of the United States and the French Miniſtry, couriers had been diſpatched to the Courts of Vienna, Liſbon and Madrid, and that as ſoon as they returned France would acknowledge the Independence of America; to which, it was thonght, thoſe different Courts would reſpectively accede. This arrangement, it was expected, would be immediately productive of a more general war, as it muſt neceſſarily occaſion the intereſts and purſuits of the contracting powers to be inſeparable. Theſe accounts arrive thro' ſuch a variety of channels, that the moſt incredulous can hardly doubt their authenticity. The letters that convey them are dated at Paris the 22d of December. We need not be at any loſs to account for the conduct of France in this particular, which is founded on the ſame motives that ſhe has hitherto been uniformly actuated by, and which clearly evince a ſtudied ſyſtem of prudent and diſcreet politics; ſome accidental circumſtances may, perhaps, have precipitated her in her meaſures. The defeat and deſtruction of Burgoyne's army, I imagine, muſt have covered the Engliſh Miniſtry with ſhame and confuſion, and from the day that the fatal tidings arrived, they muſt have been convinced of their impotency in compleating their favourite ſcheme of conqueſt.

"The act of parliament, authoriſing the Governors of the Engliſh iſlands to confine as priſoners our captive ſeamen, &c. expired the beginning of January, ſince which it has not been renewed.

"The American veſſels that ſail from this port are now regularly convoyed by French frigates; indeed many of the French merchantmen take the benefit of this protection, as the faithleſs conduct of the Engliſh, in having commenced hoſtilities the laſt war, previous to the declaration of it, has made them cautious and ſuſpicious of the ſame ſiniſter deſigns. Theſe convoys for the protection of our commerce have greatly alarmed the Engliſh, and are a conſiderable ſtep towards an open rupture.

"The reſolve of Congreſs, that engaged the payment of Six per cent. intereſt per annum, in bills of exchange upon Paris, for amount of money depoſited in the Continental Loan-Office, has been attended with happy and beneficial effects. It has increaſed the ſpirit of ſpeculation amongſt foreigners, and has given riſe to a number of them, both in Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

"The arrival of the Continental brig Reſiſtance gave me an opportunity of ſeeing as much reſpect paid to the Continental Flag, as to that of his Britannic Majeſty, who proudly aſſumes the ſovereignty of the ſeas. After encountering thoſe difficulties which an attempt to reform eſtabliſhed cuſtoms generally occaſions, liberty was obtained for Capt. Chew to enter into the port, drop anchor, and take his departure, without going through any of the Cuſtom-houſe formalities, or paying any of the fees of office; and likewiſe to hoiſt his pendant in the harbour, altho' the French Commodore was then in port. It has given me a very ſenſible pleaſure to ſee our Continental Flag on ſo reſpectable a footing.—The deſign of theſe colours is happily conceived, and has occaſioned general admiration; I hope the luſtre of the new Conſtellation will continue to encreaſe; there is a riſing radiance already ſpread about it, brighter than what encircles the brows of *fallen Majeſty*. I expect ſoon that it will have a conſpicuous place aſſinged it in the political ſyſtem, and under its propitious influence, to ſee America riſe to Freedom, Independence and Empire."

Extract of a leter from Trenton, New-Jerſey, March 20.

"A conſiderable number of the enemy are over at Salem, moſtly Greens; but I believe their ſtay will be ſhort, as the militia from Cumberland, aided by their Magiſtrates and old men (who are exempt by law) are marching, with a determination to fight them wherever they can find them. If Pennſylvania andthe whole of Jerſey were like Cumberland, Morris, Somerſet and ſome other parts of this State, where no perſon, who is able to carry a muſket, will be exempt when the enemy come near, theſe plunderers muſt have ſucked their paws in the city, or quit the parts before now."

A SONG.

To the Tune of Pepperell and Pumpkinſhire People.

MAKE room, O ye kingdoms, in hiſt'ry renowned,
Whoſe arms have in battle with glory been crowned,
Make room, for *America*, another great nation,
Ariſes to claim in your councils a ſtation.

Her ſons fought for freedom, and by their own bravery,
Have reſcued themſelves from the ſhackles of ſlavery;
America is free, and tho' Britain abhor'd it,
Yet Fame a new volume prepares to record it.

Fair Freedom in Britain her throne had erected.
But her ſons growing venal, and ſhe diſreſpected,
The Goddeſs, offended, forſook the baſe nation,
And fix'd on our mountains, a more honour'd ſtation.

With glory immortal ſhe here ſits enthroned,
Nor fears the vain vengeance of Britain diſowned,
Whilſt *Waſhington* guards her, with heroes ſurrounded,
Her foes ſhall with ſhameful defeat be confounded.

To arms then, to arms, 'tis fair Freedom invites us,
The trumpet, ſhrill ſounding, to battle excites us,
The banners of virtue, unfurl'd, ſhall wave o'er us,
Our hero lead on, and the foe fly before us.

On *Heaven* and *Waſhington* placing reliance,
We'll meet the bold Briton, and bid him defiance,
Our cauſe we'll ſupport, for 'tis juſt and 'tis glorious,
When men fight for FREEDOM they muſt be victorious.

The TOAST.

'*Tis Waſhington*'s *Health*—fill a Bumper all round,
For he is our Glory and Pride;
Our Arms ſhall in Battle with Conqueſt be crown'd,
Whilſt Virtue and He's on our Side.

'*Tis Waſhington*'s *Health*—loud Cannon ſhould roar,
And Trumpets the Truth ſhould proclaim,
There cannot be found, ſearch all the World o'er,
His equal in Virtue and Fame.

'*Tis Waſhington*'s *Health*—our Hero to bleſs
May Heaven look graciouſly down,
O long may He live, our Hearts to poſſeſs,
And FREEDOM ſtill call Him her own.

YORK-TOWN, MARCH 31, 1778.

CONGRESS having reſolved to raiſe a Corps, conſiſting of Infantry and Cavalry, to be commanded by GENERAL COUNT PULASKI, All thoſe, who deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the ſervice of their country, are invited to enliſt in that corps, which is eſtabliſhed on the ſame principles as the Roman Legions were. The frequent opportunities, which the nature of the ſervice of that corps will offer to the enterprizing, brave and vigilant ſoldiers, who ſhall ſerve in it, are motives which ought to influence thoſe, who are qualified for admiſſion into it, to prefer it to other corps not ſo immediately deſtined to harraſs the enemy; and the many captures which will infallibly be made, muſt indemnify the Legionary Soldiers for the hardſhips they muſt ſuſtain, and the inconſiderable ſum given for bounty, the term for their ſervice being no longer than one year from the time that the corps ſhall be compleated. Their dreſs is calculated to give a martial appearance, and to ſecure the ſoldier againſt the inclemency of the weather and ſeaſon. The time for action approaching, thoſe, who deſire to have an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves in that corps, are requeſted to apply to Major JULIUS, Count of Mont-Fort, at Head-Quarters.

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and [illegible] paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

one of us muſt account to God for his actions; and how can we juſtify cauſing ſo many innocent lives to be loſt? Lives of our fellow ſubjects, which we are bound to protect. I ſcarcely dare call on the Right Reverend Bench of Biſhops even for a Chriſtian purpoſe, to aſſiſt in ſtopping the effuſion of Chriſtian Proteſtant blood. The very calling on Biſhops creates a laugh, and they join in it themſelves. But it ill becomes them. They ſhould conſider, that they ſit here for their temporal concerns only as a ſecondary object; their firſt duty is, by example, mildneſs and perſuaſion, to ſoften our deliberations; and particularly in caſes which ſo immediately affect the object of all religion as the morality of our actions, and are of ſuch extent as that now under deliberation. It becomes a mere joke, if they are to retire from the Houſe when a poor criminal is at your Bar, becauſe they cannot bring themſelves to vote in a caſe of blood, and yet can adviſe the moſt ſanguinary meaſures, which involve the lives of thouſands. But, my Lords, as I ſaid before, I know that arguments, drawn from religion or humanity, are of little avail, I ſhall therefore return to thoſe of policy, which every day ſpeak more and more forcibly.

If the conqueſt of America by force becomes now evidently impoſſible, let us conſider what we are riſking in this idle and wicked purſuit. The Speech gives us reaſon to think, that his Majeſty does not truſt to the aſſurances he receives from foreign powers for the preſervation of peace. That their armaments call for armaments on our ſide. Let us then reflect on the condition we are in for that European war, againſt which we are called upon to prepare. Our chief army, that of our allies, and the greateſt part of our frigates, are in America. Will not the firſt hoſtilities here oblige us to recall them, and conſequently to abandon America? Can thoſe armies come away without loſs? Are we ſure that they will arrive in time to ſave this country? Do not they run the riſk of being intercepted? In the mean time, let us ſee what we have to truſt to at home. The noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty ſays, we have a good fleet, well manned, ſuperior to what France and Spain can unitedly bring againſt us. He is reſponſible for what he has aſſerted; I wiſh it may prove ſo. But are we ſure, that, in caſe of a rupture, a ſuperior fleet can ſecure us from a foreign invaſion of this iſland acroſs a Channel, which, from numberleſs ports, may be traverſed in a winter's night? We know that almoſt as often as foreign forces have ſeriouſly attempted to land, they have ſucceeded; and what is our defence here if ſuch an event ſhould take place? I remember that at the beginning of the laſt war, the apprehenſions of an invaſion were ſo great that, although almoſt all our army and navy was at home, we ſent over for twelve thouſand Hanoverians and Heſſians to protect us. Perhaps that was needleſs and exceſſive caution; but we err too much the other way, when we truſt to the very ſmall force now in England or Ireland; and however uſeful the militia may be, I hope we ſhall never rely on them ſolely for our defence, eſpecially officered as they now are, by men without that qualification which is the very eſſence of their conſtitution. Of all nations upon the earth, I believe England would be the ſooneſt and eaſieſt conquered, if a conſiderable foreign force was to land at this moment, while our army is out of the kingdom, for our people are totally unuſed to arms, the country is without fortreſſes or ſtrong poſts, and our government without confidence.

The ſtate of our finance appears to me equally critical. It is a ſubject of too much detail to enter into on a day not peculiarly appropriated for that purpoſe; but it is ſufficient to ſay, that we are far, very far exceeding that debt, which, at the end of the laſt war, was thought would cruſh us, and was then ſufficient to compel us to peace. In addition to that debt, and its preſent vaſt increaſe, we have I fear loſt America, and the reſources it furniſhed.

His Majeſty in his ſpeech ſays, " he ſhall ever be watchful of an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of his ſubjects;" but a noble Lord has ſaid, that the propoſal for peace muſt not come from Parliament. But, my Lords, I muſt contend, that there are no means at preſent exiſting for the King to ſet on foot any treaty for peace. The grounds of the preſent conteſt are the pretended rights of Parliament. The King cannot of his own authority enter into any treaty for relinquiſhing the moſt inſignificant of them. The act under which Commiſſioners are appointed, authoriſes them merely to receive ſubmiſſions and on that condition to grant pardons; and therefore, if both ſides were ever ſo much inclined to treat, that is, reciprocally to yield up claims, there is no legal method open for ſuch a treaty. Even the diſpoſition of Parliament is uncertain. At one time, we do not mean taxation; at another, revenue is not our object; one miniſter requires only admiſſion of the ſupremacy of Parliament, another unconditional ſubmiſſion.

A Secretary of State has told us, that the negociation opened on Staten-Iſland broke up as ſoon as begun, becauſe the American Deputies required the admiſſion of their independency as a *ſine qua non*. I believe the want of power in our Commiſſioners *to treat*, was the true cauſe of that buſineſs's proceeding no farther; and although I am perſuaded the noble Lord did not mean to deceive the Houſe, I have reaſon to believe the tranſaction was not as he has ſtated. Let the noble Lord lay before the Houſe the account which was received of it, that is the regular mode of parliamentary information. I wiſh parliament would remedy the real difficulty which at preſent ſubſiſts, and authoriſe commiſſioners really *to treat*.

In regard to the amendment propoſed, my only objection to it is, that it ſeems to convey to the world an idea that we are ſtill in time to recover thoſe invaluable provinces to Great-Britain. I much fear it is elapſed. I do not ſay that it is impoſſible to reunite America with England in ſome ſhape or other, or that it ſhould not be attempted; but I would not have the people of this country raiſed to an expectation, in which I fear they would be deceived. I will not deſpair, becauſe I am convinced that an equitable and fair union would be moſt advantageous to the inhabitants of both countries; but after the exaſperated ſtate to which things have been driven between the army and the Americans, I doubt they never will be reconciled to hold any dependence on a nation, from which they have received ſuch unpardonable injuries.

A Secretary of State has ſaid, that he was glad to hear the noble Earl, who moved the amendment, declare, that he was ſtill for the dependency of America, and that he underſtood all who ſupported the noble Lord agreed in the ſame ſentiment. I know not from what premiſes ſuch a concluſion is drawn, but leſt ſilence ſhould be deemed acquieſcence, I muſt for one declare, that although I much wiſh to ſee the Americans return of their own accord to a reaſonable degree of dependency on this country, yet I will not ſay that any alliance with them as free ſtates ought to be rejected. If we can obtain the benefits of their commerce, in return for our protection, it is all that is eſſential, ſtill leſs might be beneficial. I would treat, and get what I could with their conſent; but I would ſooner give up every claim to America, than continue an unjuſt and cruel civil war. I am happy to find the noble Earl who moved the amendment has, in ſome reſpect, deviated from the bill he propoſed three years ago; and that he would now give America ſecurity againſt the exiſtence of a military force there without their conſent. Indeed the ſad experience they have had makes ſuch a ſecurity the more called for, as without it all other proviſions would be uſeleſs.

To the PUBLIC.

TAKE NOTICE, *That the Firſt Claſs of the* United States Lottery *will commence drawing the Firſt of* May *next. No Tickets will be ſold after the 30th of this Month. Thoſe that are deſirous of becoming Adventurers may be furniſhed with Tickets, by* MR. GOVETT, *at the* TREASURY-OFFICE.

To be SOLD, by

JACOB ROTHROCK,

A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.

York-Town, March 21, 1778. ¶

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

WHEREAS two copper STILLS, of different ſizes, came laſt Auguſt by the Packet, addreſſed, by direction, to the care of Mr. William Knox, in Baltimore, and were by him put into my ſtore there, which Stills have ſince remained unclaimed by any perſon---I am therefore inclined to believe, for many reaſons, that theſe Stills were intended for me, though I have had no regular advice thereof---but as I am not abſolutely certain, and Stills at preſent a precious commodity, I judge it both honeſt and expedient to give this public notice, that if any perſon has a legal claim, they may apply, otherwiſe I ſhall uſe the Stills as my property.

March 9, 1778. 30s. THOMAS USHER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ‖ 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1778.

Concluſion of General BURGOYNE's *Letter.*

AT our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between five and ſix hundred, were diſcovered throwing up intrenchments on the heights, but retired over a ford of the Hudſon's river at our approach, and joined a body poſted to oppoſe our paſſage there.

It was judged proper to ſend a detachment of artificers, under a ſtrong eſcort, to repair the bridges and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, Captain Fraſer's markſmen and Mackoy's provincials, were ordered for that ſervice; but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fiſhkill in great force, and making a diſpoſition to paſs and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraſer's markſmen were recalled: The provincials, left to cover the workmen at the firſt bridge, ran away upon a very ſlight attack of a ſmall party of the enemy, and left the artificers to eſcape as they could, without a poſſibility of their performing any work.

During theſe different movements the batteaux with proviſions were frequently fired upon from the oppoſite ſide of the river; ſome of them were loſt, and ſeveral men were killed and wounded in thoſe which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; ſeveral were taken and re-taken; but their ſituation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impoſſible to ſecure the proviſions any otherwiſe than by landing them and carrying them upon the hill: This was effected under fire, and with great difficulty.

The poſſible means of further retreat were now conſidered in Councils of war compoſed of the General Officers, minutes of which will be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

The only one that ſeemed at all practicable was by a night march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their proviſions upon their backs; the impoſſibility of repairing bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the queſtion; and it was propoſed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, ſcouts returned with intelligence, that the enemy were intrenched oppoſite thoſe fords, and poſſeſſed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with cannon; they had alſo parties down the whole ſhore to watch our motions; and poſts ſo near to us upon our own ſide of the water as muſt prevent the army moving a ſingle mile undiſcovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and the numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their poſition, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this ſituation the army took the beſt poſition poſſible and fortified; waiting 'till the 13th at night, in the anxious hope of ſuccours from our friends, or the next deſirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle-ſhot and grape-ſhot came into all parts of the line, though without any conſiderable effect.

At this period an exact account of the proviſions was taken, and the circumſtances ſtated in the opening of this letter became compleat.

The Council of War was extended to all the Field Officers and Captains commanding Corps of the Army, and the Convention incloſed herewith enſued; a tranſaction which I am ſure was unavoidable, and which I truſt in that ſituation will be eſteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, Gen. Gates drew together the force that ſurrounded my poſition, and I had the conſolation to have as many witneſſes as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events ſtated above, an attempt was made againſt Ticonderoga by an army aſſembled under Major General Lincoln, who found means to march with a conſiderable corps from Hubberton undiſcovered, while another column of his force paſſed the mountains between Skeenſborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of September, a ſudden and general attack was made upon the carrying place of Lake George, Sugar-Hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The ſea officer commanding the armed ſloop ſtationed to defend the Carrying-place, as alſo ſome of the officers commanding at the ports, at the Sugar-Hill, and at the portage, were ſurpriſed, and a conſiderable part of four companies of the 53d regiment, were made priſoners; a block-houſe commanded by Lieut. Lord of the 53d regiment was the only poſt on that ſide that had time to make uſe of their arms, and they made a brave defence 'till cannon taken from the ſurpriſed veſſel was brought againſt them.

After ſtating and lamenting ſo fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordſhip of the ſatisfactory events which followed.

The enemy having twice ſummoned Brigadier General Powell, and received ſuch anſwers as became a gallant officer entruſted with ſo important a poſt, and having tried during the courſe of four days ſeveral attacks, and being repulſed in all, retreated without having done any conſiderable damage.

Brigadier General Powell, from whoſe report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick, and the other troops ſtationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier alſo mentions with great applauſe the behaviour of Capt. Taylor, of the 21ſt regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hoſpital, and Lieut. Beecroft, of the 24th regiment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an importrnt battery.

On the 24th of Sept. the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun boats and batteaux, which they had made after the ſurpriſe of the ſloop, to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Iſland in two diviſions.

Capt. Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been poſted at that iſland from the time the army paſſed the Hudſon's river, as a better ſituation for the ſecurity of the ſtores at the ſouth end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable againſt artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulſed by Capt. Aubrey with great loſs, and purſued by the gun boats under his command to the eaſt ſhore, where two of their principal veſſels were re-taken, together with all the cannon; they had juſt time to ſet fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for further particulars to my Aid de Camp Lord Peterſham; and I humbly take occaſion to recommend to his Majeſty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important ſervices to his country in every ſtation to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign in particular his behaviour has been ſuch as to entitle him to the fulleſt applauſe, and I am confident his merit will be thought a ſufficient ground for preferment, tho' deprived of the eclat and ſort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate diſpatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time, and the ſeparation of the corps, having rendered it impoſſible to make it ſo. The Britiſh Officers have bled profuſely and moſt honourably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the extenſive merits which marked the public and private character of Brigadier General Fraſer will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loſs a ſubject of particular regret. Thoſe who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General Officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more expoſed than in other ſervices. Among the reſt I have had my eſcapes. It depends upon the ſentence his Majeſty ſhall paſs upon my conduct, upon the judgment of my profeſſion, and of the impartial and reſpectable part of my country, whether I am to eſteem them bleſſings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the diſpatch ſent by Lord Peterſham. Capt. Craig, of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit, and is particularly worthy of notice for having ſerved with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithſtanding a wound through his arm, which he received at Hubberton.

BENJAMIN HARBESON,
From PHILADELPHIA.

NOW carries on the Copperſmith's buſineſs, at the ſouth-weſt corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, Lancaſter, where he makes and has by him STILLS of various ſizes, which he will ſell for Caſh, or Continental Loan-Office Certificates.

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WE
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our Sixth-ſtreet.

ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

BOSTON, December 26.

The privateer boat Lively, mounting 6 ſwivels, arrived ſafe in port, from a cruize, laſt Tueſday, and has taken two prizes, a brig and a ſchooner; the ſchooner has alſo arrived, but the brig has not. The invoice of the brig's cargo, ſterling money, is eſtimated at 13,500l.

Capt. Davis, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from St. Euſtatia in 17 days, informs, that a day or two before he ſailed a veſſel arrived there from France, and brought letters to the 30th of December; and in a poſtſcript to one of them, dated December 31, from a gentleman of credibility, mention was made, " That France and Spain had agreed to the Independence of the American States; and that the King of Pruſſia had determined to ſend three veſſels on a trading voyage to the United States."

A veſſel is arrived at Marblehead from Guadaloupe, the maſter of which informs, that he ſaw ſeveral private letters from France, which gave an account that France, Spain, Portugal and Holland, had declared the Independence of America.

The following ſtory is related as what probably gave riſe to the report of Dr. FRANKLIN's being aſſaſſinated: A well dreſſed man came into the room where the Doctor was ſitting, in company with ſeveral gentlemen; the man enquires for Dr. Franklin, and being anſwered by the Dr. that he was the perſon, the man tells him that he ſhould be glad to ſpeak with him in private; the Dr. anſwered that none but his friends were preſent, and he might tell his buſineſs; but the man ſeeming to decline it the Dr. ſtepped to a corner of the room, and in a low voice aſks him his buſineſs; the man (ſeemed much confuſed and at a loſs for an anſwer) aſks the Dr. if he wanted to buy a pair of ſtockings? This buſineſs being of ſo frivolous a nature gave cauſe of ſuſpicion that his deſign was bad, and occaſioned his being arreſted; but we do not learn how the matter terminated.

Laſt Monday Afternoon arrived here the Continental Frigate WARREN, of 32 Guns, under the Command of John Hopkins, Eſq; which a few Weeks ago got out from Providence, in the Courſe of which ſhe took two Prizes; one a Ship, taken in Sight of Bermuda, from Whitehaven bound to Philadelphia, laden with Salt and Dry Goods; the other a Snow, from St. Euſtatia, her lading unknown, both of which Prizes are hourly expected in Port.—Capt. Hopkins has favoured us with a Whitehaven Paper, of the 3d of January, from which we have taken the following Articles, viz.

LONDON, December 24, 25.

Upwards of 20,000 chaldrons of coals have been this week ordered upon commiſſion for America.

Three battalions of the Guards, conſiſting of 800 men each, are to be formed from the draughts to be made from the three regiments, to embark the latter end of next month for America.

The additional German auxiliaries intended for ſervice in America, are to embark at Hamburgh the beginning of February next.

Dec. 26, 27. We are informed the reaſon ſo many brave men and officers were loſt under Gen. Burgoyne was, the American muſquet cartridges were made up with one ball and two buck ſhot, which killed our men outright, or left them cripples forever, by being wounded in two or three different places at one ſhot.

It is ſaid that Admiral Keppel, early in the ſpring, will ſail for America, with a large ſquadron under his command; and that Lord Amherſt will certainly be appointed to the command in America.

On Wedneſday laſt, when their Graces the Dukes of Athol and Hamilton waited on his Majeſty at the Levee at St. James's, their Graces made an offer to his Majeſty of raiſing a regiment on their own eſtates, after the ſame plan as that of Mancheſter, to ſerve his Majeſty as the exigencies of his affairs may require, either at home or in America, which was moſt graciouſly accepted of by the King.

The regiments that are compleating in England are ordered to Ireland to make up their complement, and compleat regiments are to embark from thence for America.

The New-England troops have refuſed, to a man, to leave their Province, having come to a unanimous reſolution to act only on the defenſive, and to oppoſe the progreſs of any part of the King's army that may attempt an expedition therein.

We hear that the true reaſon of Sir William Meredith's reſigning the Comptrollerſhip of the houſhold was, his private opinion differing with the cabinet in ſome of the proceedings againſt America. Such a reaſon does him honour, particularly as his office did not make him amenable for any miſcarriage on that ground.

It is very currently reported, that ſome officer of rank is on his way home from the army at Philadelphia, ſuppoſed to be owing to ſome diſguſt between him and the Commander in Chief, or to ſome diſagreemeat about the operations of the campaign. And ſome go ſo far as to aſſert, that there is now on the ſeas a memorial from ſome officers in the army, that were for attacking the Provincial camp when they went out to reconnoitre it in the Jerſeys.

Twenty-thouſand tons of ſhipping are ordered to be taken up immediately, that they may be fitted out in time to receive the troops on board early in the ſpring; none are to be under 350 tons. The above ſhips, with thoſe daily expected from New-York, are to carry the reinforcements to America.

If the reported number of troops be ſent to America next year, the expence of tranſports alone will amount to 500,000l.

The new corps talked of, as propoſed to be raiſed immediately, are the following, viz.

A battalion of Highlanders under Lord Macleod, conſiſting of	1000
The Mancheſter volunteers	1000
Duke of Argyle's Highlanders	1000
Campbell's Welſh loyal volunteers	2000
Duke of Athol's Highlanders	1000
Col. Gordon's Highlanders	1000
Duke of Hamilton's regiment of Arran	1000
Col. Dalrymple's loyal Lowlanders	1000
Midland Highlanders	1000
Sutherland's and Mackay's Highlanders	1000
The Earl of Seaforth's Highlanders,	1000
Scotch-Dutch brigades, augmented to	5000
Iriſh Roman Catholics	5000
Ten Engliſh battalions, 1000 men each,	10000
Total	32000

Dec. 29, 30. Saturday morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Newfoundland, by which we learn, that the American coaſt ſwarms with privateers, from 10 to 26 guns each, and that ſcarce one ſhip that ſails, or paſſes by, but what is immediately chaſed by one or two of them.

Several thouſand pieces of linen, and ſeveral thouſand pair of worſted ſtockings, are now getting ready, on contract, to be ſent out as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops in America.

This morning orders were given for the three regiments of Guards to march to Hyde Park, in order to be viewed by their officers, for a number of them to be draughted for America.

Many of the German troops under Gen. Burgoyne deſerted, and the remainder did not fight with much bravery. It is ſaid thoſe who ſurrendered wiſh to be naturalized in America. They are ordered by the Americans to be kept ſeparate from the Britiſh troops, with a view, it is ſuppoſed, that they may eſcape into the country. Britain will have to pay for all ſuch, as every man who is not returned to Germany will be looked upon as killed, and muſt be paid for accordingly.

It is ſaid, the people called Quakers are about raiſing a ſubſcription towards carrying on the war in America.

A numerous meeting was held on Wedneſday, at the new tavern in Kenſington, when, by unanimous conſent, Stephen Pitt, Eſq; of Cambden-houſe, was voted in the chair, and, after ſome ſlight debates, it was reſolved to raiſe a thouſand men for the King's ſervice in America; to which loyal purpoſe the Chairman ſubſcribed 500l.

Orders are ſaid to have been given for the evacuation of Rhode-Iſland; and the troops which are there are to come to New-York.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were brought to Lord G. Germaine's office from the Hon. Mr. Shirley, Governor of Dominica, ſaid to contain a complaint againſt the Governor of Martinico, for admitting Engliſh prizes into the ſaid port, and refuſing reſtitution when legally demanded, which are to be laid before the Privy Council.

A letter from Hanover, dated Dec. 5, ſays, " The report which was ſpread ſome time ago of a treaty of alliance being in agitation between five formidable powers, now appears to be confirmed; the contracting parties are, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Great-Britain, Sweden and Denmark.

Letters from Hamburgh, dated December 18, declare, that a treaty was concluded the latter end of laſt month between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and his Pruſſian Majeſty, by which the latter, in caſe of a war with the Porte, engages to furniſh her with a body of 10,000 horſe and 30,000 foot.

Letters from Amſterdam, dated Dec. 24, mention that great debates have ariſen in the Supreme Council of the States-General, in conſequence of an application from the Court of Great-Britain for a body of troops, conſiſting of 8000 men, to be taken into the Britiſh ſervice, and that it was expected the party in favour of England would carry their point.

The merchants of the city of London are going to call a general meeting, in order to raiſe a ſubſcription for the ſupport of legal government againſt the daring rebellion that now pervades our American colonies.

The court of common council will be ſummoned in the courſe of a few days, for the above loyal and laudable purpoſe, when it is imagined that the freedom of the city of London, beſides a bounty of three pounds per man, will be offered by them (as was the caſe during the laſt war, in the mayoralty of Richard Glyn) for thoſe able-bodied men, who will enter as volunteers in the King's ſervice for three years.

Briſtol Dec. 18. It having been aſſerted in the Bath paper of laſt Thurſday, that a public meeting was held

paid by Robert Collings, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

in Briſtol on Wedneſday, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting government in a ſubſcription for men, &c. we are deſired to aſſure the public, that the ſaid paragraph is totally falſe, no public meeting having been held for that or any other purpoſe, as the inhabitants of that city are heartily diſpoſed to peace.

TRENTON, April 1.

Laſt week a brig from Ireland, bound to New-York, with a large quantity of linen, butter, &c. &c. was taken off Egg-Harbour—and carried into a ſafe port. The ſailors and ſeveral other perſons, who were made priſoners in the brig, were brought to this town yeſterday.

LANCASTER, April 8.

We hear from Lewiſtown, that on Sunday the 22d ult. at two o'clock in the morning, an Engliſh tender belonging to the Roebuck, mounting eight carriage guns and four ſwivels, with twenty-one men on board, ran aſhore at Cape Henlopen; it being in the night, ſhe was not diſcovered by the guards until day, before which time the crew had ſet her on fire and left her (the guns can only be ſaved.) When the crew was firſt diſcovered, they were paraded on the beach, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war on firing one muſket.

The next morning (being the 23d) a ſchooner called the Reed, and formerly belonging to Wilmington, mounting eight carriage guns and four ſwivels, James Dunavan, Maſter, from St. Chriſtophers bound to Philadelphia, with ſugar and limes, conſigned to Tench Cox, Merchant, alſo ran on ſhore at the Cape: The crew, conſiſting of eleven white-men and one negroe, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The ſugar, together with the rigging and ſails, are ſaved.

The priſoners, being the crews of both veſſels, amounting to thirty-three in number, are ſent under guard to Dover, on their way to General Smallwood's head-quarters at Wilmington.

We hear from good authority, that on Monday, the 23d of laſt month, a little before day, a party of about 50 of the enemy, or rather Tories in their employ, came to a landing about five miles up Little Creek, where there then lay a ſloop which they ſeized, and then ſent a party to the houſe of one John Maxwell, where the ſails and rigging had been ſent, which they took, together with Maxwell, his ſon, and all his property they could lay their hands on, carried them on board the ſloop, and then proceeded down the creek Directly after the villains had left the houſe, Mrs. Maxwell gave information of what had happened to James Sykes, Eſq; a near neighbour. He ſent an expreſs with an account thereof to General Rodney, in Dover, who immediately diſpatched in purſuit of them a party made up of militia, and recruits belonging to the Delaware regiment, between 30 and 40 in all, under the command of Captain Wilſon, with Lieutenant Queeniault, of the Delawares. This party came up with them about 200 yards from the creek's mouth, and engaged them with the greateſt bravery, tho' in an open marſh, about half an hour, in which time the ſloop ran aground. The party retired, got a freſh ſupply of ammunition, and proceeded to attack them again, when the villains, on the appearance of the party, flew to their boats, and left a fine ham which they had juſt before ſtole and boiled for them to feaſt on. The party brought off the ſloop with the effects to the landing again, together with Mr. Maxwell and his ſon. Not one man of the party was either killed or wounded.

We hear from Dover, that on the 31ſt of March laſt, the General Aſſembly of the Delaware State appointed the Honourable Major-General CÆSAR RODNEY, Preſident, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid State.

YORK-TOWN, April 11.

Laſt Thurſday the hon. Major-General LEE arrived here from Philadelphia.

"*Gentlemen*, *St. Alban's*, *April* 2, 1778.

"This will inform you of my misfortune in loſing the Virginia, at three o'clock in the morning of the 31ſt ult. I had weighed from Annapolis at eight the preceding morning, and had taken the advantage of going down the Bay in company with a brig which had a pilot on board, ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt in the Bay, to whom I had agreed to give £100 provided he carried me out clear of the ground. The wind blew hard at N. W. and in every other reſpect it was a moſt favourable time; and altho' my tender was abſent with 19 hands, I thought it moſt adviſeable to proceed. At the above mentioned time ſhe ſtruck on the Middle Ground, and in about an hour and an half beat over it, with the loſs of her rudder, and making as much water as we could well clear her from with four pumps; in which caſe, we thought it was adviſeable to come to an anchor until day-light, when we found one of the enemy's ſhips about two gunſhots off, abreaſt of us, and another further up the Bay; upon which I hoiſted out my barge, and took ſuch of my crew as inclined to run the riſque of getting on ſhore, viz. 10 including myſelf, and with the greateſt difficulty I got on Cape Henry, where I waited until 10 o'clock, when I ſaw the two ſhips. I immediately went to Portſmouth, got a boat, and came on board the St. Alban's with a flag, in order to procure the parole of my officers, which I expect to accompliſh; after which I ſhall proceed to Baltimore, and from thence ſhall immediately wait on Congreſs. The Virginia is obliged to be towed, and is not yet got up. *I am, Gentlemen, with much reſpect,*

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAMES NICHOLSON."

"*The Hon. Marine Committee.*"

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1778.

WE, the Commiſſioners for the Weſtern Department, acting under authority of Congreſs, having, in obedience to our inſtructions, notice being firſt given to all the neighbouring counties, proceeded to an enquiry into the conduct of Col. GEORGE MORGAN, Agent for Indian Affairs, and continued the ſame by adjournments from the 20th to the 26th inſtant, do, after the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory teſtimonies, wholly acquit the ſaid Col. George Morgan of the charges againſt him, of infidelity in his public truſt, and diſaffection to the American cauſe. And we teſtify, that we are poſſeſſed of the knowledge of various facts and circumſtances, evincing not only his attachment to that cauſe, but alſo an uncommon degree of diligence in diſcharging the duties of his employment, and of attention to the intereſts of the United States; and therefore are of opinion he ought to be reſtored to the fulleſt confidence of his country. SAMP. MATTHEWS, GEORGE CLYMER, SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1778.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY have the pleaſure to acquaint the Public, that the ſale of tickets has been very rapid ſince the time of drawing was abſolutely determined: And as the day is near at hand, being the firſt of next month, requeſt ſuch as chuſe to be adventurers to be ſpeedy in their application, as the tickets remaining unſold will be ſoon drawn in from the different agents—Letters by poſt or otherwiſe to the office at Lancaſter, will be duly attended to.

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

Strabane Townſhip, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the ſubſcriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a ſmall bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON. ¶

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Calliſter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted HANGER, without a ſcabbard, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE EICHELBERGER, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

York-Town, April 11, 1771.

STRAYED, on Thurſday laſt, off the Commons, A large white HORSE, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; has the ſcratches in one hind foot, and his legs have loſt the hair with the ſame diſorder; he is nine years old, and trots and gallops.——Alſo, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, 15 hands high, riſing 5 years old, half blooded, trots, paces and gallops, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will bring them to Mrs. MOORE's, in York-Town. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Mancheſter townſhip, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with reddiſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 10. ¶ CASPER CARVER.

WHEREAS two copper STILLS, of different ſizes, came laſt Auguſt by the Packet, addreſſed, by direction, to the care of Mr. William Knox, in Baltimore, and were by him put into my ſtore there, which Stills have ſince remained unclaimed by any perſon---I am therefore inclined to believe, for many reaſons, that theſe Stills were intended for me, though I have had no regular advice thereof---but as I am not abſolutely certain, and Stills at preſent a precious commodity, I judge it both honeſt and expedient to give this public notice, that if any perſon has a legal claim, they may apply, otherwiſe I ſhall uſe the Stills as my property.

March 9, 1778. 30s. THOMAS USHER.

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a great ... friends. ... Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of ... dreaded contrait! ... laſt guinea and the la... terror, now the conte... ...-Britain, trained almoſt to the ... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord- ... have been ... prior occaſions. In the courſe of the laſt war we had no leſs than 97 line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners unwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

LANCASTER.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA,

Wedneſday April 1ſt, 1778.

WHEREAS it is abſolutely neceſſary that the quota of this ſtate towards the Continental army ſhould be raiſed with the utmoſt expedition: And that all means ſhould be uſed for attaining that important end,

1. *Reſolved*, That the ſum of Sixteen Dollars, lately reſolved by this Houſe to be paid to the recruiting officer for each ſoldier he ſhall inliſt, ſhall alſo be paid to any perſon within this State, who ſhall procure an able bodied recruit to inliſt in any regiment belonging to this State; which ſaid ſum ſhall be paid to the ſaid perſon by the Lieutenant or neareſt Sub-Lieutenant of the county, upon his delivering the ſaid recruit to him, together with an atteſtation of ſuch inliſtment under the hand and ſeal of ſome Juſtice of the county.

2. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council to call upon the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of this State, for fair and exact liſts, diſtinguiſhing battalions and companies, of all the officers and ſoldiers within this State; which ſhall be delivered in on or before the firſt day of May next.

3. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the ſaid Supreme Executive Council, to endeavour to procure the moſt exact and accurate accounts of what will be the deficiency of the quota of this State on the ſaid firſt day of May next; and that thereupon, and as ſoon as the ſaid deficiency ſhall be known, the Council will fix, aſcertain and allot to each of the ſaid battalions the quota, proportion or number of men required of it for compleating the troops of this State; and as ſoon as the ſaid requiſition and allotment are made known to the commanding officer of the battalion, the field officers thereof ſhall meet together and allot, fix and aſcertain the number of men required of each company of the ſaid battalion; and the ſame being notified to the commanding officer of each company, the officers thereof ſhall procure by draught, lot, or by any other means whatſoever, the number of men required of the ſaid company: And the ſaid men ſhall be delivered by the commanding officers of the companies reſpectively to the Lieutenant or neareſt Sub-Lieutenant of the county, within ten days after ſuch requiſition made to the company, who ſhall give a certificate of their being received; and the ſaid Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant ſhall deliver the ſame men to the neareſt recruiting officer, who ſhall alſo give a certificate of their receipt. And the ſaid men ſo draughted, or otherwiſe procured, ſhall ſerve as ſoldiers in the Continental Army for the ſpace of nine months, or during the campaign, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

4. *Reſolved*, That every militia man who ſhall voluntarily inliſt himſelf without draughting or lot, in purſuance of theſe Reſolves, ſhall be exempted from all taxes for one year after his time of ſervice is elapſed.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

In CONGRESS, *February 26*, 1778.

Reſolved, That every perſon draughted as aforeſaid, who ſhall ſupply himſelf with a good firelock and bayonet, a cartouch-box, haverſack or blanket, and ſhall, at the expiration of the term of his ſervice, produce to the proper Paymaſter a certificate from his Captain, or other commanding officer of his company, that he hath been conſtantly provided therewith, ſhall receive, for the uſe of his firelock, bayonet and cartouch-box, Two Dollars, and for the uſe of his blanket Four Dollars, and in a like proportion for any or either of them: And in caſe any of the ſaid articles ſhall be loſt or rendered uſeleſs in the ſervice, without the negligence or fault of the proprietor, he ſhall be paid the value thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, laſt night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a ſlim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, ſtriped and figured waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he ſtole and took with him one ruffled holland ſhirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple ſtriped chintz gown, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of open wrought ſilver buckles, one pair of ſuperfine white worſted ſtockings, one neat ſcrew barrel piſtol, with braſs mounting. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter, ſo that the effects can be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance made by Act of Aſſembly.

¶ ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Fawn townſhip, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; alſo two good orchards. The place is pleaſantly ſituated and well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the place WILLIAM M'CASKEY. ¶

A PROCLAMATION.

York county, Pennſylvania, to wit.

IN purſuance of a precept from the Hon. *Thomas M'Kean* and *William Atlee*, Eſquires, Notice is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be held at the Court-Houſe in *York*, for the county of *York*, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of *April* next, at which time and place, all perſons who will proſecute againſt any of the priſoners in the goal of the ſaid county are required to attend, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, are required that they be then there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong. And the Under-Sheriff, Bailiffs and others, my miniſters, are alſo required to be then and there, in their proper perſons, to do thoſe things which appertain to their offices to be done.

York, March 18, 1778. WILLIAM ROWAN, Sheriff of *York* County.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, on the 20th day of February laſt paſt, executed four obligations to Thomas Ewing, of Weſt-Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, tanner; one for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds on the 20th day of March inſt. another for the payment of Fifteen Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1780; another for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1781; and the other for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1782; which obligations the ſubſcribers were compelled to give by armed men, and received no value. Therefore all perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid obligations, or any of them, for the ſubſcribers will not pay them.

Weſt-Pennſborough townſhip, March 23, 1778. † GEORGE FRY, CONRAD FRY.

A ROBBERY.

ON the 23d inſt. two waggons loaded with goods for the ſubſcribers, on their way from Lancaſter to York-Town, ſtopped at the houſe of Daniel Cleaton, at a place called the Two Taverns, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, when ſome ill diſpoſed perſon cut open a bale of cloths that was in one of the waggons, and took away a piece of greyiſh mixed with purple Bath coating, 7 qrs. wide. Whoever ſecures the goods and thief, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars *reward, or* Fifty Dollars *for the goods only.* † LEVINS and RIDDLE.

Carliſle, March 25, 1778.

BROKE out of this priſon, on the 21ſt inſt. at night, Lieutenants *John Coombes* and *John Munro*, both priſoners of war; the former about 5 feet 7 inches high, thin made, and of a very lively appearance. The latter near the ſame height, fair complexion and hair, but more robuſt made. At the ſame time *James Smith*, of low ſtature, black hair, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; committed for horſe-ſtealing.——Alſo on the 24th inſt. eloped (by raiſing a plank in the garret floor) *James King*, alias *Mullen*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, thin made and very ſharp ſpoken; committed on ſuſpicion of ſtealing money. And *John Baldwin*, of nearly the ſame ſtature, fair complexion, ſtronger built, committed on ſuſpicion of deſertion. Whoever ſecures ſaid priſoners, ſo that they may be received into cuſtody again, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HOLMES, goaler. †

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1778.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your inſerting the following Extract from a ſermon preached to the North-Carolina Brigade, a few days after the death of General NASH, in October, 1777, will oblige

A FRIEND.

THE text was taken from the 48th Chap. of Jeremiah, and latter part of the 10th Verſe—*Curſed be he that keepeth back his ſword from blood.*

After ſpeaking ſome time to the ſubject—but now, ſaid the Chaplain, permit me to change my ground——— "The waſte and ravage produced by this unhappy war (which, on the enemy's part, is unjuſt and cruel, but on ours juſt and neceſſary) are every where felt. Whereever our foes pervade, ruin and devaſtation follow after them; or rather, they march in their front, and on their right, and on their left, and in their rear they rage without controul. No houſe is ſacred; no perſon ſecure. Age or ſex, from blooming youth (diſtracting thought!) to decrepid age, they regard or ſpare not. And in the field, how many of our countrymen and friends have fallen?

But a few days ago, ſeveral of your officers and your companions fell lifeleſs on the once peaceful and happy plains of Germantown: And there too fell, never more to lead you on to glory, our much reſpected and much lamented General. A fatal ball drove him, reluctant, from the poſt of honour, and now

From friends remote, and in a diſtant land,
His mangled corps lies in a ſtranger's grave.

Plant it with laurels, ye gallant ſons of Mars—for he was of your corps. Water them with your tears, ye ſons of benevolence---for he was your brother. Come too, ye ſocial, friendly, hoſpitable band---for he was ſocial, friendly and hoſpitable; come ye worthy band, and in ſolemn ſilence join the grief-ſmitten choir---for words can't tell his worth.

In the laſt Indian war, then but a youth, his martial ſpirit led him forth againſt the enemies of his native country, and her ungrateful parent England. And early in this glorious conteſt for liberty, he ardently embarked in his country's cauſe. Forſaking the ſweets of domeſtic eaſe and pleaſure—inſpired with that glorious paſſion, which, I truſt, inſpires each of you, my fellow ſoldiers, the love of our country—firm and undaunted he reached the fatal ſpot, where he nobly fell in defence of liberty, whilſt he was leading on to victory his little but brave brigade.

View, my fellow ſoldiers, his mangled limbs; recount the tedious days, and reſtleſs nights, he ſpent in excruciating pain, which he bore (till death mercifully releived him) with that fixed compoſure of mind, that ſo diſtinguiſhed him in all the different ſcenes of life. Reflect on what he ſuffered; and how, like a flower plucked in its bloom, he fell by our cruel enemy, juſt as he began his race of glory. Remember too his virtues, for ye knew him well; and let them ever remain deep imprinted on your hearts, that they may inſpire you with a noble emulation of the brave and good, and fill you with a generous indignation, ſo that you may riſe ſuperior even to yourſelves, and greatly avenge his and your bleeding country's cauſe.

Gallant as the Britiſh troops are ſaid to be, you, my dear brethren, in courage are not inferior to them. You drove them once; may you live to drive them again and again.

The loſs which we ſuſtained on that melancholy day ſhould add vigour to your arms. But remember, my dear fellow ſoldiers, remember the miſtake of that day, and never do you commit it. What I mean is—never, in purſuit of a flying enemy, never ſeparate or break your ranks. In all purſuits of that ſort (and glorious purſuits they are) men ſhould keep as compact and cloſe as when they are charging the enemy, or receiving theirs. You know not when they may rally (to ſcatter is to invite them to it) and if they rally on ſcattered troops, the glory of the day will inevitably be loſt. But though I recommend bravery, and applaud you for it, yet beware of raſhneſs. Regularity, and a ſtrict attention to orders, is the life of every action, and the duty of every one concerned in it. In retreats—but I hope never to ſee you retreat again—in retreats (and the braveſt have often retreated) good order is equally eſſential. A ſcattered or confuſed rear but urges the purſuers on, and renders the retreating party ſo much the more defenceleſs. But if you cannot maintain your ground, why fly in diſorder? 'Tis unworthy of a ſoldier and a chriſtian. Fear is a very thin ſhield, and betrays more than it defends; but that Omnipotent Being, who defended you in the firſt rage of battle, is ſtill able to defend and ſave you, and if you truſt in him, he will never deceive you or forſake you. Yet ſtill you muſt exert thoſe powers which he gave you. If you ſcatter in purſuit, you abuſe the goodneſs of God, and give up to the enemy that advantage, with which Heaven had graciouſly been pleaſed to favour you over them; and in retreats, if you fall into diſorder, you act, if not wickedly, very imprudently; for you put to hazard the beſt means of preſervation, which the adverſe fate of the day had left you. We muſt be firm, we muſt perſevere, if we either hope for the bleſſing of the Almighty, or wiſh to have the laurel verdant on our brow.

To conclude. The juſtneſs of the war, in which we, my dear brethren, are now engaged, is evident. The event of it depends, under God, on bravery and good conduct. Every thing is at ſtake. Should we, thro' cowardice or miſconduct, ſuffer a defeat, how dreadful muſt be the conſequence?—Our country laid waſte; thouſands of inhabitants ruined; ſome drove from their houſes to ſtarve in the fields or woods, and others in the enemy's jails, unpitied and neglected. But reverſe the ſcene.—Should we approve ourſelves men fighting for liberty and ſafety to our country—or in other words, ſhould we demean ourſelves like men engaged in doing the dreadful work of the Lord; in ſecuring, with the ſword, happineſs to millions; and in reſtoring peace to our oppreſſed country—then may we entertain a well grounded hope that Heaven will graciouſly order victory to crown our efforts—and then, what a world of joy ſhall ſurround us? and how great, what immortal honour will you acquire?—The idea ſhould fire your ſouls.

When ſuch great events are now depending, let me intreat, let me conjure you, by every thing ſacred or dear, to be regular and temperate in camp, that you may go to the field of glory in your full vigour, and when you are in action, imitate him, whoſe death we lament—be calm, undaunted and firm. Thus, my fellow ſoldiers, ſhall you die, like him, bravely in your country's cauſe—or live *honoured, beloved* and *free.*

May the Lord of Hoſts go with you, and cover you in the day of battle—May he crown you with victory here, and with his righteouſneſs eternal in the Heavens. This, O Lord, thou God of the Armies of Iſrael, we moſt humbly beg thee to grant, for the ſake of Chriſt, and to thy name be the praiſe both now and ever. *Amen and Amen.*

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, laſt night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a ſlim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, ſtriped and figured waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he ſtole and took with him one ruffled holland ſhirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple ſtriped chintz gown, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of open wrought ſilver buckles, one pair of ſuperfine white worſted ſtockings, one neat ſcrew barrel piſtol, with braſs mounting. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter, ſo that the effects can be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance made by Act of Aſſembly.

¶ ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Fawn townſhip, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; alſo two good orchards. The place is pleaſantly ſituated and well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the place WILLIAM M'CASKEY. ¶

a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of dreaded contraſt? G[illegible] now, [illegible]ords, what is the laſt guinea and the la[illegible]-Britain, trained almoſt to the terror, now the conte[illegible]an and that very flag, once the [illegible] of all Europe. Do your Lord- had been on prior occaſions. In the courſe of the laſt war we had no leſs than 97 line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our

ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

CHARLESTOWN, March 12.

Laſt Thurſday his Excellency the Preſident gave his aſſent to ſeveral bills, but on that for altering the Conſtitution being preſented to him he declined giving his aſſent to it, as being, in his opinion, contrary to the oath he had taken on his accepting the office he then held, and it otherwiſe not meeting with his approbation. At the ſame time he reſigned his commiſſion. Both Houſes took this unexpected reſignation into their immediate conſideration; the reſult of their deliberations was, that on Saturday, the 7th inſtant, they ſhould proceed to the election of a new Preſident: Arthur Middleton, Eſq; was then elected; but he declining, another election took place, when the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Eſq; was elected Preſident and Commander in Chief of this State. He accepted, and was this day ſworn in and proclaimed in the uſual manner.

To attempt a panegyrick on the adminiſtration of our late worthy Preſident, the Hon. John Rutledge, Eſq; would be unneceſſary. His unwearied attention to the concerns of his country, and the affability and politeneſs which every perſon experienced from him, have gained him the eſteem and affection of his fellow citizens, who promiſe to themſelves a continuance of the ſame happineſs, under the auſpices of the gentleman of tried worth and abilities, elected his ſucceſſor.

On Tueſday the 3d inſtant arrived here the ſloop Victory, commanded by Mr. Joſeph Smith, of Providence, in Rhode-Iſland; he was taken Feb. 18, on his paſſage from Cape-Francois to Providence, by three tenders from Jamaica. They put on board a prize maſter, with three ſeamen, and left the maſter and a boy on board; two days after they retook the veſſel, and at the requeſt of the prize-maſter, allowed him to take the boat, and go aſhore at the eaſt end of Cuba.

From the GEORGIA GAZETTE *of March 5.*

Laſt Saturday the Houſe of Aſſembly ballotted for Delegates to repreſent this State in the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, when, on cloſing the poll, it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz. Joſeph Wood, Edward Langworthy, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Joſeph Clay, John Walton, and Edward Telfair, Eſquires; the two former of whom are at preſent in Congreſs: And on Sunday the Houſe adjourned to the firſt Tueſday in July next, then to meet at Auguſta.

The Comet privateer of 16 guns and about 87 men, commanded by James Pyne, Eſq; which ſailed out of Charleſtown the 2d of November laſt, was taken by the Daphne, Capt. Chinnery, of 20 guns, the 22d of December following, off the weſt end of Cuba, and carried into Penſacola, from whence Captain Pyne was ſent to New-York, and his men diſtributed on board different veſſels.

Laſt Monday Mr. Jarvis Williams, with three others which belonged to the Comet at the time ſhe was taken, arrived here from St. Auguſtine, from which place they made their eſcape in the night of the 23d ult. and brought off with them a Negroe fellow belonging to Mr. Righton, of Charleſtown, cooper.

We are credibly informed, that the regular troops in St. Auguſtine do not exceed 400; that there are near 500 American and French priſoners confined in that province; and that they daily expect an attack from this State.

Capt. Brown, in a privateer from this State, was lately taken by an Engliſh letter of mart after an obſtinate engagement, in which he loſt one of his legs, and carried into Jamaica.

BOSTON, April 2.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Glaſgow, dated 26th December, 1777, to another in New-York, taken in a prize ſhip lately ſent into Salem.

" General Burgoyne's misfortune meets with general pity; ſince the account of it came here, tobacco has got to two ſhillings and ſix pence, and it's uncertain what it may riſe to, thoſe who have a quantity on hand will be well made up for their loſſes—this is a time of public calamity, and there's no ſaying who are to be the ſufferers. Buchanans, Heſtie and co. have ſtopped payments, there's a number of partners of them, and are generally pitied, but that will go but a ſmall way to their relief."

Extract from another letter of the ſame date.

" We are very much caſt down here upon account of public matters, which indeed look worſe than ever."

Thurſday laſt arrived ſafe in Port, the Prize Ship ——, Capt.——, of 10 guns and 20 men. She was bound from New-York for the Weſt-Indies, for a cargo of rum for Howe's troops at New-York; but taken by the privateer ſloop Independence of this port, Capt. Peter Pollard, after an obſtinate engagement of five glaſſes. The Captain of the ſhip is badly wounded in two places; and the brave Capt. Pollard had five of his hands wounded, tho' not dangerous.

Laſt Friday 75 Volunteers, at Caſco-Bay, turned out, to join General Waſhington at the Southward.

PROVIDENCE, March 21.

On Tueſday evening another flag arrived from Newport, and brought 72 priſoners.

Since our laſt three deſerters from the Britiſh frigate Venus have arrived here; they inform that the enemy's ſhips at Rhode Iſland are poorly manned, and that the crews are ſickly, and in much diſtreſs for want of freſh proviſions.

We learn that the Unicorn Britiſh frigate arrived at Newport a few days ſince from a cruiſe, and brought in two privateer brigs, and four Merchantmen; one of the former is the Repriſal, of Boſton, mounting 12 guns; and a French ſhip, that ſailed from France in company with the ſhip lately arrived at New-London, is ſaid to be among the latter.

HARTFORD, March 31.

An authentic Extract of a Holland News-paper, dated Weſel, December 3, 1777.

" The King of Pruſſia has ſhewn his friendſhip to the Americans, by ordering a number of cannon to be planted along the river Rhine, with directions to ſink any tranſports conveying German troops, engaged by their petit Princes to fight againſt the Americans. The tranſports were obliged to return and the troops to march by land; after which the cannon were removed to the citadel."

Extract of a letter from a principal merchant in Amſterdam to his friend in this State, dated December 6, 1777.

" Believe me America has many friends here who wiſh to ſupport their great cauſe. But we can do nothing. Proud England is watchful of the leaſt of our movements, and has already unjuſtly injured us by taking many of our Weſt-India ſhips, to the coſt of the owners. If we had as good an opportunity as France we could ſupport America; but our veſſels muſt all paſs the channel, which is crouded with Britiſh men of war, who examine every thing by force and with unrighteous ſeverity."

Extract of another letter, dated Amſterdam, December 10.

" I believe if the Engliſh could have foreſeen what has already happened they would not have carried the matter ſo far. But now Lord North, who is the principal agent in this affair, is obliged to ſupport the honour of the crown, which truly will coſt the Britons millions ſterling, and I believe at laſt empty their exchequer."

FISH-KILL, April 9.

We have advice from Albany, That a ſcout of ours, at Gililand's creek, fell in with one of the enemy's, we killed four and took ſix priſoners, who are brought to Bennington—The number of the enemy was forty-five, ours only twenty.—That our people got poſſeſſion of a houſe, which the enemy ſet fire to in three places, which was extinguiſhed, and drove off the enemy with precipitation.

A party of the New-York Horſe-Stealers (four in number, with Joſh. Huſton, their leader) were out on an adventure to Weſt Cheſter county a few days ago, and attempted to break into the houſe of an honeſt Whig, who was apprized of their deſign, and reſolved to defend his houſe:—Huſton attempted to enter at a window, when he received a ſtab with a bayonet.—His party carried him off to a Tory's houſe, ſome miles diſtant, where he died, and was buried ſomewhere in his field. If he is found, 'tis reported, that tho' dead, he will be *exalted* for his eminent ſervices.

A few days ago, ſeveral armed Tories, taking the advantage of the night, broke open Goſhen goal, and let out about 7 Tory priſoners, ſome of whom had been very miſchievous fellows. We are further informed, That on their way to New-York, they had ſtolen ſome horſes about Cakeat, and were ſtopped and challenged by a man of that place, on which a ſcuffle enſued.—A young man, whoſe father had ſtopped them, was under the neceſſity of ſhooting one of the culprits, before the others ſubmitted.—The man, before he died, confeſſed they were going to New-York, and got out of Goſhen goal.

The Tories, like ſnakes in the ſun, begin to crawl out of their holes: However, they are detected in their venomous plots;—ſeventeen were taken a few days ago, in Nine Partners,—thirteen were taken on Tueſday in the Oblong;--One Sharp, their ringleader, was taken, and 'tis ſaid a Britiſh officer was found, diſguiſed, among them.

TRENTON, April 8.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, dated April 1.

" The late ſtorm has deſtroyed many of the ſmall ſalt-works on our ſhore, with all the ſalt in them.—The night tide was ſeveral feet higher than has ever been known before—a conſiderable number of horned cattle were drowned on Long Beach and other places. The Long Beach is almoſt wholly levelled, and but little more of it than a ſand bar left.—The furniture has floated out of the lower rooms of ſome houſes that ſtood low on the water ſide. The inhabitants never ſaw ſo diſtreſſing a time."

From a correſpondent we have received the following Intelligence:

" On Saturday the 21ſt ult. about break of day, our guard poſted at Hancock's bridge, on Alloway's creek, in Salem county, conſiſting of about 20 men, were ſurpriſed by thoſe the enemy call *Jerſey Volunteers:* They, from their acquaintance with the country, had found means to croſs the creek and come upon the guard from ſome unſuſpected quarter; and being undoubtedly led by ſome perſon well acquainted with the diſpoſition of centries, opened the guard-houſe door and came in, many of the guard being aſleep, without giving the leaſt

Sixth-ſtreet. paid by ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

alarm, nay, ſo far from it, that it is ſaid ſome of them ſhook hands in a friendly manner with ſome of the guard with whom they were intimately acquainted, as indeed they were with moſt of them; and—*O tempora, O mores!* immediately began bayoneting of them, without our people making the leaſt ſhow of reſiſtance, not only reeking their fury on the guards, but alſo on ſeveral of the peaceable inhabitants, who were ſlumbering in their beds.—One Bacon, of the people called Quakers, was inhumanly murdered in his own houſe and bed; old Mr. Hancock, beſides his being of that ſociety was a cripple in both his arms, was ſtabbed in his bed, and is ſince dead of his wounds. Another of that ſociety is alſo ſince dead of his wounds; and the life of a fourth perſon is diſpaired of."

The enemy, after immortalizing the Britiſh arms in the way above mentioned, and having collected a large quantity of forage, &c. embarked with their booty for Philadelphia.

We hear that on Saturday morning laſt, Colonel Shreve, who commands the ſecond Jerſey regiment, ſent a party of men under Major Howell to join ſome of the Salem and Cumberland militia, in order to inveſt Billingsfort, were about 150 tories had been intrenching and fortifying themſelves; but the militia not arriving in time, and the tories getting information, the Major returned to Haddonfield, where Col. Shreve had taken poſt. The enemy in Philadelphia, getting intelligence of what had paſſed, detached 1400 men about nine o'clock at night, who landed at Glouceſter Point, making a circuitous rout, with intent to ſurpriſe Col. Shreve; but the Colonel, though in the dead of night, received intelligence of the enemy's movement, and his troops, being greatly inferior in number, all retired to Mountholly about three o'clock on Sunday morning, except three who were bayoneted by the enemy on their arrival. One of our cavalry who had been diſpatched to give notice to the guard at Cooper's ferry, was alſo killed on his way, by which means the guard had no notice of the enemy's approach, and ſeveral of them were killed and taken priſoners, among the latter is Major Ellis of the Glouceſter militia, and Lieutenants Stout and Hutchin of Shreve's regiment of Continental troops.

The enemy, fruſtrated in their deſigns of maſſacreing our troops, and having gaſconaded through the village, where they committed many acts of cruelty, beſides burning two dwelling houſes, returned to Philadelphia in the evening of the ſame day.

YORK-TOWN, April 18.

A letter from South-Kingſton, Rhode-Iſland, dated April 3, ſays, "The Continental ſloop of war Columbus was drove aſhore on Point-Judith laſt Friday night by ſome of the enemy's ſhips, and burnt the next morning."

Accounts from New-Providence, late in February, confirm the intelligence given in this Gazette of March 28, and further add, "That Chalmers and one Shorldan, aſſiſted by Mr. Samuel Gambier, were the principal agents in raiſing the people. About midnight on January 28, Shorldan and his motley crew took poſſeſſion of the government houſe, hoping, as they ſaid, to find the baggage of three American gentlemen, that had lately arrived from England, with Lieut. Governor Gambier, who had given them liberty to ſtay there: But their expectations were fuſtrated, the gentlemen from well-grounded apprehenſions that the houſe would be deſtroyed by the contending parties, having had their baggage previouſly removed. However, they broke open ſome cloſets, and made free with the little they found in them. On the 29th, immediately after the departure of the Providence and her prizes, a ſcene of tumult and riot took place, that would reflect infamy on Barbarians: Chalmers, Johnſton (the Captain of the Jamaica ſhip) Shorldan, &c. in defiance of all legal authority, at noon day, with armed ſailors, Mulattoes and Negroes, took up, beat, impriſoned, and put in irons, whoever they ſuſpected of being friends to America, or who had been in the fort while it was in Capt. Trevitt's poſſeſſion, either from motives of curioſity, or hopes of ſeeing their acquaintance. Thus a few lawleſs ruffians, in the face of a Governor, exerciſed a tyranny over defenceleſs citizens that a Turkiſh Baſhaw would be aſhamed to own; and inſtead of being puniſhed, they have not been found fault with even in words. The Lieut. Governor, it is true, called a Council; but inſtead of ſpirited meaſures, a tameneſs took place, that a Council of Cowards would bluſh to have acknowledged—and all that was done, was releaſing thoſe that had been inſulted and put in irons. Encouraged by this puſillanimity, Chalmer's ſailors, on Jan. 30, at midnight, broke into the houſe of Mr. Dennis, a taylor, took him on board the Gayton privateer, tied him up, and at different times gave him 300 laſhes; he fainted twice, and there was every reaſon to think nothing but a dread of endangering his life prevented their uſing further ſeverity. On the 31ſt (when no enemy was near) an aſſociation was carried about and ſigned by numbers, to ſupport the King's government, and on the 4th of February, Lieut. Governor Gambier, with the advice of his Council, iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all maſters of veſſels to bring into that government any Americans who might have been carried priſoners into any other Britiſh port.

From a London Paper of December 2, 1777.

ON THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

GAGE nothing did, and went to pot,
HOWE loſt one town, another got;
GUY nothing loſt, and nothing won,
DUNMORE was homewards forc'd to run;
CLINTON was beat, and got a garter,
And bouncing BURGOYNE catch'd a Tartar.
Thus all we've got for millions ſpent,
Is to be laugh'd at, and repent.

York-Town, April 10, 1778.

To the PUBLIC.

THE value every man ought to ſet upon his reputation induces me to lay a late tranſaction before the public, by which my character may be ſuſpected and injured. Thoſe acquainted with me, who only hear the report, may withdraw that good opinion they have hitherto honoured me with, and unleſs I take this method to vindicate my injured honour, malice may circulate the ſtory, ill nature may pronounce judgment, and I may loſe the eſteem of the good and virtuous, whoſe regard alone I wiſh to preſerve.

On the firſt of March laſt I received of Mr. John Philips, of Potts-Town, a ſum of money, of which £. 150 was in *ſix* dollar bills, and on the third of March laſt I paid Mr. Henry Demler, Clerk to Major General Mifflin, £. 173 5 on account of a debt due by my Brother to Thomas and George Mifflin: The money I paid to Mr. Demler was in continental bills of credit, and the greateſt part in *ſix* dollar bills. On the next day Mr. Butler, to whom the money was paid, diſcovered that fifteen *ſix* dollar bills were counterfeited. I went from Reading to Baltimore, thro' Lancaſter and York, ſtaying five or ſix days at each place. Conſiderable ſums of counterfeit money having been brought out of the city of Philadelphia, and the Continental Board of War hearing that counterfeit bills were paid by me at Reading, ordered me to this State to give an account of my conduct. I immediately returned with the officer, and on the 19th of March laſt a full examination was made into the matter by the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, and William Atlee, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and I was by them honourably acquitted and diſcharged. This ſtate of the fact is fully proved by the depoſitions of Mr. Demler and Mr. Philips, and the certificate from the Judges, which are lodged with the printers.

I ſhall only remark, that if a man's character is to be cenſured, and his integrity ſuſpected, from the ſingle circumſtance of paſſing *fifteen* counterfeit *ſix* dollar bills in the payment of a ſum of money, "the moſt part of which (as Mr. Demler ſwears) conſiſted of bills of that denomination," every man may be liable to ſuſpicion, cenſure and trouble. WILLIAM TOD.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, in Frederickſburg town, Virginia, on Saturday, the 28th March, 1778, TWO CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, No. 1151 and 1154, for *Six Hundred Dollars* each, payable to MATTHEW IRVINE, and both dated 13th November, 1777. Whoever delivers the ſaid certificates to Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, jun. merchant, in Frederickſburg, ſhall receive the above reward. JOHN CRAIG.

N. B. Payment is deſired to be ſtopt at the office.

Waſhingtonſburg, near Carliſle, April 16, 1778.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of ſingle men, that are good workmen at the CARPENTERS, SMITHS, ARMOURERS or WHEELWRIGHTS buſineſs. Any ſuch, that will engage for three years, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars bounty, Thirty Dollars per month, one ſuit of cloaths every year, and the uſual fatigue rations, by applying to the officers of the artificers at the above-mentioned place, or at York Town. †

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH WHITE, of Chanceford townſhip, York county, obtained five bonds from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1774, three of which bonds have been diſcharged, and the other two, for twenty pounds each, yet remain payable, one on the firſt day of May, 1778, the other on the firſt day of May, 1779; all which bonds were given as a conſideration for the purchaſe of a tract of land. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſign- of ſaid bonds, as I am determined to diſpute the payment until the land is ſecured to me. Witneſs my hand this 17th day of April, 1778. JAMES KIRK. ¶

To be SOLD, by

JACOB ROTHROCK,

A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.

York-Town, March 21, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ‖ 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

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a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of

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Britain, trained almoſt to the
and that very flag, once the
of all Europe. Do your Lord-

had been on prior occaſions. In the courſe of the laſt war we had no leſs than 97 line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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6th Month 24th, 1
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the charge brought
Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM
CHARLES WEST,
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our

ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting.

HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1778.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY have the pleaſure to acquaint the Public, that the ſale of tickets has been very rapid ſince the time of drawing was abſolutely determined: And as the day is near at hand, being the firſt of next month, requeſt ſuch as chuſe to be adventurers to be ſpeedy in their application, as the tickets remaining unſold will be ſoon drawn in from the different agents—Letters by poſt or otherwiſe to the office at Lancaſter, will be duly attended to.

Strabane Townſhip, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the ſubſcriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a ſmall bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON. ¶

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Calliſter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted HANGER, without a ſcabbard, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE EICHELBERGER, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

York-Town, April 11, 1778.

STRAYED, on Thurſday laſt, off the Commons, A large white HORSE, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; has the ſcratches in one hind foot, and his legs have loſt the hair with the ſame diſorder; he is nine years old, and trots and gallops.——Alſo, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, 15 hands high, riſing 5 years old, half blooded, trots, paces and gallops, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will bring them to Mrs. MOORE's, in York-Town. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Mancheſter townſhip, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with rediſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 1. ¶ CASPER CARVER.

A PROCLAMATION.

York county, Pennſylvania, to wit.

IN purſuance of a precept from the Hon. *Thomas M'Kean* and *William Atlee*, Eſquires, Notice is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be held at the Court-Houſe in *York*, for the county of *York*, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of *April* next, at which time and place, all perſons who will proſecute againſt any of the priſoners in the goal of the ſaid county are required to attend, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, are required that they be then there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong. And the Under-Sheriff, Bailiffs and others, my miniſters, are alſo required to be then and there, in their proper perſons, to do thoſe things which appertain to their offices to be done.

York, March 18, 1778. WILLIAM ROWAN, Sheriff of *York* County.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Paradiſe townſhip, York county, laſt May, a brown mare colt, two years old, and has no mark. The owner is deſired to come before the firſt of May, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the coſt, by

March 18, 1778. JOHN SHIRK. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 23d ult. two waggons loaded with goods for the ſubſcribers, on their way from Lancaſter to York-Town, ſtopped at the houſe of Daniel Cleaton, at a place called the Two Taverns, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, when ſome ill diſpoſed perſon cut open a bale of cloths that was in one of the waggons, and took away a piece of greyiſh mixed with purple Bath coating, 7 qrs. wide. Whoever ſecures the goods and thief, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars *reward, or* Fifty Dollars *for the goods only.* † LEVINS and RIDDLE.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

Williamſburg, February 28, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

FOR apprehending HARRY, a likely Mulatto lad, who left my plantation, in King William county, Virginia, the 6th inſtant; he is about 18 years of age, ſtout, active and well made, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his cheek and another on his forehead; he was ſeen on the way to Fredericksburg the day after his departure, and ſaid he was following a waggon, and that he was going as a ſoldier to the army; he had on a brown ſailor jacket, a red ſhag under waiſtcoat, red cloth breeches, oznabrug ſhirt, white yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a fan tail hat, with a ſilver band; he has a buſhy head of hair, which I imagine he will cut, and as he has 40 or 50 dollars with him, will attempt to change his dreſs; he is ſubject to get drunk, is a notorious gameſter, and will ſtick at nothing to ſupply his wants, or to gratify his vicious habits. The above reward will be paid if taken out of this State, by delivering him to WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Eſq; at York, ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, Eſq; at Baltimore, or THOMAS RICHARDSON, Eſq; at George-Town, who are requeſted to have him confined in goal, until I ſhall direct what ſhall be done with him.

¶30s. WILLIAM AYLETT.

Guilford townſhip, February 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber of Guilford townſhip, adjoining the town of Chambersburgh, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennſylvania, executed five penal bills to Thomas Burney late of the townſhip aforeſaid deceaſed, all bearing date about the latter end of May or the beginning of June laſt, each bill for the payment of Sixty Pounds; the firſt, payable on the firſt day of May next enſuing; the ſecond, on the firſt day of May, 1779; the third, on the firſt day of May, 1780; the fourth, on the firſt day of May, 1781; the fifth, on the firſt day of May, 1782; and a ſixth bill of the ſame date, for about the ſum of Thirty-three Pounds, payable the firſt day of May, 1783; which bills were given by me, for part of the purchaſe of the plantation whereon I now dwell, and it is now ſaid, that the ſaid Thomas Burney hath either given, aſſigned, or bequeathed them to his ſon Thomas Burney of the ſame place.

All perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid bills, or any of them, for I will not pay them, until the contract made between the aforeſaid Thomas Burney deceaſed, and myſelf, ſhall be fulfiled on the part of his Executors.

‡ 30s. JOHN ALEXANDER.

BENJAMIN HARBESON,
From PHILADELPHIA.

NOW carries on the Copperſmith's buſineſs, at the ſouth-weſt corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, Lancaſter, where he makes and has by him STILLS of various ſizes, which he will ſell for Caſh, or Continental Loan-Office Certificates.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, on the 20th day of February laſt paſt, executed four obligations to Thomas Ewing, of Weſt-Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, tanner; one for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds on the 20th day of March inſt. another for the payment of Fifteen Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1780; another for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1781; and the other for the payment of Twenty Pounds on the 20th day of February, 1782; which obligations the ſubſcribers were compelled to give by armed men, and received no value. Therefore all perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid obligations, or any of them, for the ſubſcribers will not pay them.

Weſt-Pennſborough townſhip, March 23, 1778. † GEORGE FRY, CONRAD FRY.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

Sixth-ſtreet. ¶ paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1778.

YORK-TOWN.

The following is taken from a Philadelphia News-Paper, of April 17, publiſhed by James Robertſon.

By a Ship of War, which arrived here on Tueſday laſt, in 28 days from England, with diſpatches for his Excellency the Commander in Chief, we have been favoured with the lateſt London papers, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

LONDON Feb. 19.

THE Houſe of Commons went into a committee on Tueſday night after the debate was over, upon the propoſals offered by Lord North relative to America; and as ſoon as the chairman left the chair, a motion was made,

"That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to enable his "Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat, conſent, "and agree on the means of quieting the diſorders now "ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and "provinces of America." Alſo,

"A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament "of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right "of impoſing taxes on the colonies, plantations and pro-"vinces of America."

The queſtion was then put and agreed, and the Bills ordered to be brought in by Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir Grey Cooper, &c.

FEBRUARY 19.

Lord NORTH's SPEECH, on his CONCILIATORY MOTION, on Tueſday laſt, from a Member.

THE propoſition which I have the honour to offer to this Houſe is for two acts of Parliament. I will now open the contents of them full, and will then refer them to a Committee of the whole Houſe. At the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, on the firſt day, during the debate on the Addreſs to his Majeſty, I told the Houſe, that in my opinion terms might be made with the colonies, ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion, and that the time of making them was the moment of victory. I ſaid this, thinking that the victory gained by Sir William Howe was more deciſive than it really was, and ignorant at the time of the diſaſter which had fallen on General Burgoyne's army. When the news of that melancholy event arrived, I was ſtruck, that the time of propoſed terms was paſt, and that the firſt point to be done was the raiſing of new levies, and a new force. The conſequences of that misfortune were unknown; the general idea was, that the victorious army would march to Philadelphia, and that, fluſhed with victory, a general engagement might have happened, which would have been deciſive. I thought it neceſſary, therefore, to wait till the end of the campaign, till I had a knowledge of all the events of it; it is ended, and nothing deciſive has happened. The forces of Waſhington are not ſufficient to make him quit his defenſive plan. Our army is great, our navy is great, our men in health, in ſpirits, and well ſupplied; but the reſiſtance of America is greater, and the war has laſted longer, than was at firſt apprehended, much longer than any friend to this country could wiſh, and I do not think that it will end this campaign. I think that our forces are ſufficient to compel America to accept of reaſonable terms; but I make my propoſition on this ground, that it is better to offer a conceſſion to the colonies now, which may end the conteſt within the year, than to continue the war for three or four years longer, though with the aſſurance of complete conqueſt. In the preſent ſituation of affairs only three propoſitions can be made.

I. To ſtrengthen our force, and continue the war upon the preſent plan.

II. To recal it from America. And,

III. To offer terms of conciliation to her.

The firſt propoſition is attended with too great an expence of men and money; an expence which conqueſt itſelf would not balance. The ſecond is, to ſubſcribe to the independency of America. The third is that which appears to me to be the beſt and wiſeſt. I never thought of propoſing an ultimatum to America. In a conteſt which contains ſo many nice and difficult points, ſo many matters which demand future remedies, without any perſon preſent on the part of the colonies, that would be impoſſible and impracticable. Whatever you give, unleſs it is firſt ſettled and agreed on by perſons authoriſed by the colonies, might be given in vain. The danger alſo of publiſhing ſuch an ultimatum would be great; every word would be critically examined by jealous powers, and receive an invidious and falſe conſtruction, or unjuſt comment. Every propoſition would be blaſted before it reached America. If it got theſe entire, the Colonies, by refuſing one condition, would deſtroy all. I wiſh, therefore, for an open conference with America. I think that there is ſo much affection ſtill left in that country towards this, that barely to enter on a diſcuſſion is more than half the buſineſs. My plan is to open ſuch a diſcuſſion. I ſhall therefore propoſe, 1ſt. An Act of Parliament to veſt Commiſſioners with very ample powers for this purpoſe. The powers muſt be ample; limited powers can produce no good. They muſt be ample, as to the perſons with whom they treat, and as to the objects concerning which they treat. As to the perſons the preſent commiſſioners have great powers; but the preſent act muſt be full, and clear, containing no doubt; no doubt whether they ſhall treat with the Congreſs, with rebels, with perſons actually in arms; whether with a General Aſſembly of all the colonies, or with the aſſembly of a particular colony. The only rule to guide the commiſſioners muſt be, whether the perſons with whom they treat are authoriſed ſo to do. I ſhall therefore propoſe, that ſuch perſons ſhall be deſcribed in the moſt general words. There ſhould be no etiquette; the time for that is paſt. As to the objects of the treaty, they ſhould be as generally deſcribed. The commiſſioners ſhould be enabled to treat on all grievances exiſting, or ſuppoſed to exiſt in the laws of the colonies, or in the ſtatutes of this realm; on all matters, proviſions or things, and on all aids and future contributions to be furniſhed by the colonies; for I have reaſon to think, from the declarations of the colonies, that they are willing to contribute their ſhare to the public ſupport. This will make the tye ſtronger between us. Thoſe who derive an advantage from a ſtate, ought to contribute to the burdens of it. The execution of theſe powers muſt receive the ſubſequent ſanction of Parliament; but there are ſome points in which the opinion of the commiſſioners muſt prevail immediately, as the granting of general and partial ceſſations, or a ceſſation of hoſtilities. They muſt have alſo another immediate power, more great and extenſive, founded on the example of an act paſſed in the reign of Charles II. the power of ſuſpending acts of Parliament. The colonies have demanded to be put in the ſituation they were in 1763. I doubt they will never be placed exactly in the ſame ſituation; but perhaps they may be placed in one not much leſs advantageous. The ſtatutes ſince that year are many; many of them are beneficial to the colonies; many neceſſary for their dependance as to trade; and many ought to be repealed, all perhaps ſhould be reviſed. I would give the Commiſſioners full power to take them all into their conſideration, and to ſuſpend ſuch as ſhould be repealed. There is another proviſion, which is, perhaps, a matter of convenience only; they ſhould have a power of appointing Governors in theſe colonies where his Majeſty was uſed to appoint them. I ſhall propoſe to limit the duration of this act to June 1. 1779. If I was to ſtop here the plan would be certainly defective; defective in not offering an inducement to the colonies to treat with us. They muſt give up their claim of independency; but to induce them to do this, they muſt be certain of ſomething fixed and decided. If it is neceſſary to hold out an inducement to all the colonies collectively, it is equally neceſſary to hold it out to each colony in particular. Though ſome may not renounce their independency, ſome may; and it will not be ſaid, that if the Commiſſioners cannot treat with all, they ſhall not treat with any. The colonies muſt have ſome other inducement than mere hopes. Before the war broke out, I offered a conciliatory propoſition to America: I offered it before the ſword was drawn. The ground upon which I made it was, that it was juſt the colonies ſhould contribute to the ſupport of Government, but that their taxation by Parliament occaſioned jealouſies in them of our attempting to throw the burden off our own ſhoulders upon them, and of endangering the ſecurity of their Aſſemblies. This propoſition was unfortunate; it was rendered ſuſpicious by the ſuppoſition of a variety of caſes; it was miſrepreſented or miſunderſtood. I thought it neceſſary to ſhow them, that we were not fighting for taxation, for I never thought that ſuch taxation would be very beneficial to us. The ſtamp was the beſt duty that could be laid; and even that would not have produced much, ſo great was the averſion to it. My intent of making this propoſition was, to prevent the war, by preſerving our rights, and freeing them from their jealouſies. In many of the Aſſemblies there was an inclination to have accepted it, but they referred it to the Congreſs. The Congreſs treated it as unreaſonable and

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a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of

dreaded contraſt? G[illegible]ords, what is the laſt guinea and the la[illegible]-Britain, drained almoſt to the terror, now the conte[illegible]an and that very flag, once the of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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To the Monthly Meet
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SAMUEL S
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CHARLES WEST,
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our Sixth-ſtreet.

ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

inſidious, and rejected it. War began, and my intention was, from the beginning, at the moment of victory, to have propoſed the ſame propoſition, in terms obviating all the miſrepreſentations and miſ-underſtandings concerning it. The principal objections to it were,

I. That the colonies had a ſole right of granting their own money. My propoſition looked to a permanent revenue to be granted by them in the firſt inſtance. My idea was, that they ſhould grant their own money in proportion to our grants, riſing and falling with them.

II. That it was unreaſonable, becauſe the quantity was not aſcertained; but their contribution was afterwards to undergo the reviſal of Parliament. This was not my idea:—My intent was, that their proportion ſhould be ſettled, and being ſettled, ſhould always remain the ſame.

III. That it was inſidious, becauſe the miniſtry intended to get one colony to bid againſt another. I had no ſuch intent. The Congreſs might have ſettled what each colony ſhould offer. I will now hold out to the colonies a ceſſation of the exerciſe of taxation, and I will not ſubject it to any conditions, or to the demand of any ſpecific contribution. My propoſition, therefore, is, an Act of Parliament, grounded on the jealouſies of the exerciſe of the right of taxation, and on their declarations of their being willing to contribute, to take away this exerciſe abſolutely, truſting to the negociations of our Commiſſioners for gaining contributions from the colonies: But I did not mean to make their grant a ſine qua non, but will declare, by an Act of Parliament, that for the future the Parliament will not tax the colonies for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; and if on account of commerce, that the money ſo raiſed ſhall be appropriated to the uſe of the colonies. I propoſe this as an explicit declaration. It may be ſaid, ſhould not the colonies give up their claim of independency? The renunciation of that claim is implied in the act itſelf. It may be ſaid alſo, if you give up taxation, what is there left to fight for? I never thought taxation a ſufficient object for the conteſt, and upon this idea I made my propoſition before the war begun. But I ſought for the dependance of America. The Congreſs claimed independency. The colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay claimed it, and a great outrage was committed on our merchants. The war has coſt us more than any revenue which could have been raiſed from America by Parliament. The conteſt was for ſupremacy. But it may be urged, that conceſſions in time of war, of ſo public a nature, are dangerous. It is the misfortune of this war, involved in ſo many parliamentary points, to require public ſteps. The ſtate of our reſources is well known. This conceſſion cannot increaſe in this reſpect, be prejudicial to us. Our army and navy are great; our loſs can be repaired; the neceſſary ſupplies can be raiſed; and our cuſtoms are not diminiſhed. But why was not conceſſion made before? I am willing that my paſt conduct ſhould be inſpected. I never propoſed any tax. When I was unfortunate enough (for I will ſtill uſe the word, notwithſtanding the uſe made of it) to be placed in my preſent office, I thought there was a gleam of hope that the colonies would return to their duty. My maxim was to ſay nothing about America; neither to propoſe or repeal taxes; neither to advance or ſecede; but to remain in total ſilence. But when it was neceſſary to give the Eaſt-India Company a power of ſelling their tea in America, I did not think it right to repeal the tax. I however diminiſhed it. A repeal would have been of no ſervice, for America was afraid that the Eaſt-India Company would underſell their ſmugglers. A monopoly was alſo urged. They had, in fact, the commodity cheaper than they had it before. If they deemed this a grievance, they were ready to make any thing a grievance. When the war was begun, I thought it neceſſary to accompany our forces with a pacific commiſſion,—and the Commiſſioners were men of abilities, men of honour, men of a pacific diſpoſition, men truſted by America, who were the moſt likely to bring about a reconciliation. But this commiſſion produced no effect, becauſe the claims of America were ſo diſtant. When the ſword was drawn, why did I not make my propoſition? I own I thought that the war would ſoon have ended, and I ſhould have made it, had America been reduced to unconditional ſubmiſſion; but misfortunes, miſconduct, or a greater natural force in America than was expected, and which no man could foreſee, have carried on the war to its preſent length. I will never own that adminiſtration has deceived the public, in wanting to delude them into meaſures which they thought were ineffectual. The information laid before Parliament was full: Parliament had every paper neceſſary to found its judgment: no papers were retained but thoſe only, which, for the ſake of the writers, would have been dangerous to have expoſed. But the deception is, that adminiſtration ſaid that, in their opinion, the war would ſoon be at an end. Our army and navy were great; Sir W. Howe's army was generally ſuperior to Waſhington's; and General Burgoyne's army, when at Fort Edward, was ſtronger than the enemy's force. Parliament knew the force ſent out as well as the miniſter. Miniſtry promiſed that the army ſhould be ſupplied. The army has been ſupplied. Miniſtry promiſed to raiſe the money neceſſary for the ſervices. The money has been raiſed. The public therefore has been deceived by the event. It may be aſked, what is likely to be the effect of this propoſition? The real effect I cannot ſay, but it is a right thing to endeavour to bring about a peace. I do not ſee that any other conceſſion can be made, without admitting the complete independency of America. But what would be the effect of that independency? I cannot ſee into futurity; but it is big with many poſſible evils. Independency, with a cordial love between us, is one thing; with an union with our enemies, fatal. From their independency a danger ariſes from a great naval power; a danger alſo to our other poſſeſſions. I do not think that we ſhould yield to it, till our reſources are much lowered. Independency is not beneficial to America. She cannot be ſo happy, ſo eaſy, cannot have ſuch perſonal liberty, as if ſhe remains dependent on us. If independent, ſhe muſt be loaded with heavy burthens, more heavy than ſhe had; her perſonal liberty will not be ſo great. Her preſent ſituation, as compared with ours, is ten times more grievous. Her farmers are ruined; when all the neceſſaries of life ſell at prices the moſt high, they are compelled to ſell the produce of their land at a ſmall price in compariſon. I was aſſured that at Albany, tea, a neceſſary article there, ſold at 16 dollars per pound; and ſalt at 30 dollars per buſhel. Thinking that men in this ſituation will be inclined to peace upon juſt and reaſonable terms, I move the Houſe for leave to bring in two bills, &c. &c.

DRAUGHT of a BILL for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right of impoſing Taxes within his Majeſty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America.

WHEREAS the exerciſe of the right of Taxation by the Parliament of Great-Britain, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in his Majeſty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America, has been found by experience to occaſion great uneaſineſſes and diſorders, and has by ſundry miſrepreſentations been made the means of miſleading many of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, who yet acknowledge the juſtice of contributing to the common defence of the empire, provided ſuch contributions ſhould be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly, of each reſpective colony, province or plantation: *And whereas*, in order as well as to remove the ſaid uneaſineſſes, and to quiet the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, who may be diſpoſed to return to their allegiance, as to reſtore the peace and welfare of all his Majeſty's dominions, It is expedient to declare, that the King and Parliament of Great-Britain will not impoſe any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue within any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty, That it may be declared and enacted, and it is hereby declared and enacted, &c. That from and after the paſſing of this Act, the King and Parliament of Great-Britain will not impoſe any duty, tax or aſſeſſment whatſoever, payable within any of his Majeſty's colonies, provinces and plantations in North-America, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of ſuch duties to be always paid and applied to, and for, the uſe of the colony, province or plantation, in which the ſame ſhall be reſpectively levied, in ſuch manner as other duties collected by the authority of the reſpective General Courts, or General Aſſemblies, of ſuch colonies, provinces or plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied.

DRAUGHT of a BILL to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America.

FOR the quieting and extinguiſhing of divers jealouſies and miſapprehenſions of danger to their liberties and legal rights, which have miſled many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, provinces and plantations of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and for a fuller manifeſtation of the juſt and gracious purpoſes of his Majeſty and his Parliament, to maintain and ſecure all his ſubjects in a clear and perfect enjoyment of ſuch liberties and rights; *Be it enacted*, &c. That perſons to be appointed by his Majeſty, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, or any of them, ſhall by force of this Act, have full power, commiſſion, and authority to treat, conſult, and agree with ſuch body or bodies political and corporate, or with ſuch aſſembly or aſſemblies of men, or with ſuch perſon or perſons, as in their wiſdom and diſcretion they ſhall think meet, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, exiſting, or ſuppoſed to exiſt, in the government of any of the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, or in the laws and ſtatutes of this realm reſpecting the ſame; and of or concerning any aid or contribution to be furniſhed by all or any of the colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the do-

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

... Domeſtic.

minions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning ſuch other regulations, proviſions, matters and things, as upon mature deliberation of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall be thought neceſſary or convenient for the honour of his Majeſty, and the common good of all his ſubjects.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted and declared, That no regulation, proviſion, matter or thing ſo propoſed, treated, conſulted or agreed, ſhall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution, than is hereinafter mentioned and provided, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by Parliament.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in order to facilitate the good purpoſes of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, from time to time, as they ſhall judge it convenient, to order and proclaim a ceſſation of hoſtilities, on the part of his Majeſty's troops, in any of the ſaid colonies or plantations, or any part thereof, for any time, and under any conditions or reſtrictions, which they ſhall think convenient, and ſuch Order and Proclamation to revoke and annul in the ſame manner and form, according to their diſcretion.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, by Proclamation under their reſpective hands and ſeals, from time to time, to ſuſpend the operation and effects of a certain Act of Parliament, made and paſſed in the 16th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purpoſes therein alſo mentioned, or any of the proviſions or reſtrictions therein contained, for ſuch convenient time as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall think proper, ſpecifying in ſuch Proclamation at what times or places reſpectively, and with what exceptions and reſtrictions, the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall take effect, and the ſaid Suſpenſion and Proclamation in the ſame manner and form to annul and revoke, according to their diſcretion.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, may, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to ſuſpend in ſuch places, and for ſuch times as they ſhall think fit, during the continuance of this act, the operation and effect of all or any of the Act or Acts of Parliament which have paſſed ſince the 10th day of February 1763, and which relate to any of his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations in North-America, ſo far as the ſame does relate to them, or the operation and effect of any clauſe, or any proviſion or matter therein contained, ſo far as ſuch clauſes, proviſions or matters, relate to any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations.

And that no lett or hindrances may happen from the vacancy of the office of Governor and Commander in Chief in any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations reſpectively, or from the abſence of ſuch officer from his government, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall have full power and authority in any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations reſpectively, wherein his Majeſty hath uſually heretofore nominated and appointed a Governor, to nominate and appoint, by any inſtrument under their hands and ſeals, a proper perſon to be the Governor and Commander in Chief in and for any ſuch colony, province or plantation, to have, hold, and exerciſe, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, the ſaid office of Governor and Commander in Chief in and for ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively, with all ſuch powers and authorities as any Governor of ſuch province heretofore appointed by his Majeſty might or could have exerciſed, in as full and complete manner and form, as if ſuch Governor and Commander in Chief had been nominated and appointed by his Majeſty's letters patent or commiſſion, and for that purpoſe, if need be, to revoke, annul, and make void any commiſſion or letters patent heretofore granted, for appointing any ſuch Governor and Commander in Chief.

And be it further enacted, That this Act ſhall continue to be in force until the firſt day of June which ſhall be in the year 1779.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1778.

Publiſhed by order of the Commander in Chief,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, *Secretary*.

In CONGRESS, April 22, 1778.

THE Committee to whom was referred the General's letter of the 18th, containing a certain printed paper ſent from Philadelphia, purporting to be the draught of a bill for declaring the *intentions* of the Parliament of Great-Britain, as to the *exerciſe* of what they are pleaſed to term their *right* of impoſing taxes within theſe United States; and alſo the draught of a bill to enable the King of Great-Britain to appoint Commiſſioners, with powers to treat, conſult and agree upon the means of quieting certain diſorders within the ſaid States, beg leave to obſerve,

That the ſaid paper being induſtriouſly circulated by emiſſaries of the enemy, in a partial and ſecret manner, the ſame ought to be forthwith printed for the public information.

The Committee cannot aſcertain whether the contents of the ſaid paper have been framed in Philadelphia or in Great-Britain, much leſs whether the ſame are really and truly intended to be brought into the Parliament of that kingdom, or whether the ſaid Parliament will confer thereon the uſual ſolemnities of their laws. But are inclined to believe this will happen, for the following reaſons.

1ſt. Becauſe their General hath made divers feeble efforts to ſet on foot ſome kind of treaty during the laſt winter, though, either from a miſtaken idea of his own dignity and importance, the want of information, or ſome other cauſe, he hath not made application to thoſe who are inveſted with a proper authority.

2dly. Becauſe they ſuppoſe that the fallacious idea of a ceſſation of hoſtilities will render theſe States remiſs in their preparations for war.

3dly. Becauſe believing the Americans wearied with war, they ſuppoſe we will accede to their terms for the ſake of peace.

4thly. Becauſe they ſuppoſe that our negociations may be ſubject to a like corrupt influence with their debates.

5thly. Becauſe they expect from this ſtep the ſame effects they did from what one of their miniſters thought proper to call his *conciliatory motion*, viz. that it will prevent foreign powers from giving aid to theſe States; that it will lead their own ſubjects to continue a little longer the preſent war; and that it will detach ſome weak men in America from the cauſe of freedom and virtue.

6thly. Becauſe their King, from his own ſhewing, hath reaſon to apprehend that his fleets and armies, inſtead of being employed againſt the territories of theſe States, will be neceſſary for the defence of his own dominions. And

7thly. Becauſe the impracticability of ſubjugating this country being every day more and more manifeſt, it is their intereſt to extricate themſelves from the war upon any terms.

The Committee beg leave further to obſerve, That, upon a ſuppoſition the matters contained in the ſaid paper will really go into the Britiſh Statute Book, they ſerve to ſhow, in a clear point of view, the weakneſs and wickedneſs of the enemy. THEIR WEAKNESS,

1ſt. Becauſe they formerly declared, not only that they had a right to bind the inhabitants of theſe States in all caſes whatſoever, but alſo that the ſaid inhabitants ſhould *abſolutely* and *unconditionally* ſubmit to the exerciſe of that right. And this ſubmiſſion they have endeavoured to exact by the ſword. Receding from this claim, therefore, under the preſent circumſtances, ſhews their inability to enforce it.

2dly. Becauſe their Prince hath heretofore rejected the humbleſt petitions of the Repreſentatives of America, praying to be conſidered as ſubjects, and protected in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety; and hath waged a moſt cruel war againſt them, and employed the ſavages to butcher innocent women and children. But now the ſame Prince pretends to treat with thoſe very Repreſentatives, and grant to the *arms* of America what he refuſed to her *prayers*.

3dly. Becauſe they have uniformly laboured to conquer this continent, rejecting every idea of accommodation propoſed to them, from a confidence in their own ſtrength. Wherefore it is evident, from the change in their mode of attack, that they have loſt this confidence. And

4thly. Becauſe the conſtant language, ſpoken not only by their Miniſters, but by the moſt public and authentic acts of the nation, hath been, that it is incompatible with their dignity to treat with the Americans while they have arms in their hands. Notwithſtanding which, an offer is now about to be made for treaty.

The *wickedneſs and inſincerity* of the enemy appear from the following conſiderations.

1ſt. Either the *Bills* now to be paſſed contain a direct or indirect ceſſion of a part of their former claims, or they do not. If they do, then it is acknowledged that they have ſacrificed many brave men in an unjuſt quarrel. If they do not, then they are calculated to deceive America into terms, to which neither argument before the war, nor force ſince, could procure her aſſent.

2dly. The firſt of theſe *Bills* appears, from the title, to be a declaration of the *intentions* of the Britiſh Parliament concerning the exerciſe of the *right of impoſing taxes* within theſe States. Wherefore, ſhould theſe States treat under the ſaid bill, they would indirectly *acknowledge* that right, to obtain which acknowledgment the preſent war hath been avowedly undertaken and proſecuted on the part of Great-Britain.

3dly. Should ſuch pretended right be ſo acquieſced in, then, of conſequence, the ſame might be exerciſed whenever the Britiſh Parliament ſhould find themſelves in a different *temper and diſpoſition*; ſince it muſt depend upon thoſe, and ſuch like contingencies, how far men will act according to their former *intentions*.

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had been on prior occaſions. In the courſe of the laſt war we had no leſs than 97 line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of

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laſt guinea and the la... -Britain, drained almoſt to the
terror, now the conte... an and that very flag, once the
... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WE
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our Sixth-ſtreet.

ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

4thly. The ſaid firſt Bill, in the body thereof, containeth no new matter, but is preciſely the ſame with the motion before-mentioned, and liable to all the objections which lay againſt the ſaid motion, excepting the following particular, viz. that *by the motion* actual taxation was to be ſuſpended, ſo long as America ſhould give as much as the ſaid Parliament might think proper: Whereas, *by the propoſed Bill*, it is to be ſuſpended, as long as future Parliaments continue of the ſame mind with the preſent.

5thly. From the ſecond Bill it appears, that the Britiſh King may, if he pleaſes, appoint Commiſſioners to *treat* and *agree* with thoſe, whom they pleaſe, about a variety of things therein mentioned. But ſuch treaties and agreements are to be of no validity without the concurrence of the ſaid Parliament, except ſo far as they relate to the *ſuſpenſion* of hoſtilities, and of certain of their acts, the granting of pardons, and the appointing of Governors to theſe ſovereign, free and independent States. Wherefore, the ſaid Parliament have reſerved to themſelves, in *expreſs words*, the power of ſetting aſide any ſuch treaty, and taking the advantage of any circumſtances which may ariſe to ſubject this continent to their uſurpations.

6thly. The ſaid Bill, by holding forth a tender of pardon, implies a criminality in our juſtifiable reſiſtance, and conſequently, to treat under it would be an implied acknowledgment that the inhabitants of theſe States were, what Britain hath declared them to be, *Rebels*.

7thly. The inhabitants of theſe States being claimed by them as ſubjects, they may infer, from the nature of the negotiation now pretended to be ſet on foot, that the ſaid inhabitants would of right be afterwards bound by ſuch laws as they ſhould make. Wherefore any agreement entered into on ſuch negotiation might at any future time be repealed. And

8thly. Becauſe the ſaid Bill purports, that the Commiſſioners therein mentioned may treat with private individuals; a meaſure highly derogatory to the dignity of national character.

From all which it appears evident to your Committee, that the ſaid Bills are intended to operate upon the hopes and fears of the good people of theſe States, ſo as to create diviſions among them, and a defection from the common cauſe, now by the bleſſing of Divine Providence drawing near to a favourable iſſue. That they are the ſequel of that inſidious plan, which, from the days of the Stamp-act down to the preſent time, hath involved this country in contention and bloodſhed. And that, as in other caſes ſo in this, altho' circumſtances may force them at times to recede from their unjuſtifiable claims, there can be no doubt but they will as heretofore, upon the firſt favourable occaſion, again diſplay that luſt of domination, which hath rent in twain the mighty empire of Britain.

Upon the whole matter, the Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, that as the Americans united in this arduous conteſt upon principles of common intereſt, for the defence of common rights and privileges, which union hath been cemented by common calamities and by mutual good offices and affection, ſo the great cauſe for which they contend, and in which all mankind are intereſted, muſt derive its ſucceſs from the continuance of that union. Wherefore any man or body of men, who ſhould preſume to make any ſeparate or partial convention or agreement with Commiſſioners under the crown of Great-Britain, or any of them, ought to be conſidered and treated as open and avowed enemies of theſe United States.

And further your Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, That theſe United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with *any* Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or elſe, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Independence of the ſaid States.

And inaſmuch as it appears to be the deſign of the enemies of theſe States to lull them into a fatal ſecurity—to the end that they may act with a becoming weight and importance, it is the opinion of your Committee, That the ſeveral States be called upon to uſe the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to have their reſpective quotas of continental troops in the field as ſoon as poſſible, and that all the militia of the ſaid States be held in readineſs to act as occaſion may require.

The report being read, and debated by paragraphs,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Congreſs approve and confirm the ſaid report.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lord North's conciliatory propoſitions in the Houſe of Commons, on the 20th of February, 1775.

" That it is the opinion of this committee, that when " the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court " of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in Ame- " rica ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the " condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province " or colony, for contributing their proportion to the " common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under " the authority of the General Court or Aſſembly of ſuch " province, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall en- " gage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil " government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch " province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal " ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of " Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be " made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch colony " to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any " further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch du- " ties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or im- " poſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce " of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the ac- " count of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

Lord North, in ſupporting his motion, declared in plain terms a revenue from America was what the Miniſtry contended for, that a very heavy debt had been contracted laſt war by defending the colonies, which they ought to pay.

The following prophetic ſentences, extracted from Mr. Burke's Oration in March, 1775, upon his conciliatory propoſitions, are recommended to the ſerious peruſal and conſideration of the author of the foregoing ſpeech.—" Con- " ciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, there " is no farther hope of conciliation. Power and autho- " rity may indeed be bought by kindneſs, but they can- " not be begged as alms by an impoveriſhed and defeated " violence."

BOSTON April 9.

Sunday laſt General Burgoyne ſet off from Cambridge for Rhode-Iſland, in order to embark for Great-Britain, on parole, agreeable to the reſolution of Congreſs.

The Raleigh frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. Thompſon, arrived at Portſmouth on Tueſday laſt. She ſailed from L'Orient 29th Dec. laſt, in company with the Alfred, to cruize off Madeira, on the coaſt of Africa, and from thence croſs the Windward Iſlands to Boſton; ſhe ſaw no Engliſh veſſel during the cruiſe, except a ſloop with wines, which they took off Senegal bar from an anchor, until they came to windward of Deſeada, where they fell in with two Britiſh ſhips of war; the Alfred bore away at a very unfavourable time to try to make her eſcape, and was taken. They afterwards chaſed the Raleigh 19 hours, at about ſix miles diſtance, who got off by outſailing them. The Raleigh and Alfred have taken ſix prizes ſince they left America laſt September, all of whom, except one brig with ſalt, have arrived.

NEW-LONDON, April 10.

We have accounts from Newport, that laſt Sabbath 32 ſail of ſhipping ſailed from that place for New-York, part of which went through the Sound on Monday and Tueſday, the remainder went without Long-Iſland: The ſame time a number of ſhips went down the Sound: We have alſo accounts from Newport, which make it probable that the enemy are diſmantling their fortifications, and embarking their heavy cannon, horſes, &c. and it is apprehended that they are about quitting Rhode-Iſland.

FISH-KILL, April 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Horſe-Neck, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 14.

" Laſt Saturday night a party of Col. Meig's regiment, conſiſting of 15 men, under the command of Lieutenant Lay, croſſed to Long-Iſland, and cut two ſloops out of Hempſtead-Harbour, bound to New-York; one was deeply laden with wood, the other with vegetables, which they brought ſafe to Horſe-Neck, and unloaded.—They took 4 priſoners.

TRENTON, April 15.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, April 9.

" About 135 of the enemy landed on Sunday laſt about ten o'clock, on the ſouth ſide of Squan inlet, burnt all the ſalt-works, broke the kettles, ſtripped the beds, &c. of ſome people there, who, I fear, wiſhed to ſerve them—then croſſed the river and burnt all excepting Dirrick Longſtreet's: After this miſchief they embarked. The next day they landed at Shark river, and ſet fire to two ſmall works, when they obſerved fifteen horſemen heave in ſight, which occaſioned them to retreat with great precipitation, indeed they jumped in their flat-boats in ſuch confuſion that they ſunk one or two of them. One of their pilots was the noted Thomas Oakeſon. The enemy conſiſted chiefly of Greens, the reſt Highlanders."

Lancaſter, April 7, 1778.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY have the pleaſure to acquaint the Public, that the ſale of tickets has been very rapid ſince the time of drawing was abſolutely determined: And as the day is near at hand, being the firſt of next month, requeſt ſuch as chuſe to be adventurers to be ſpeedy in their application, as the tickets remaining unſold will be ſoon drawn in from the different agents—Letters by poſt or otherwiſe to the office at Lancaſter, will be duly attended to.

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